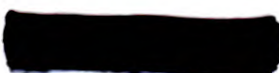


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A Preliminary Glossary of New Mexican Spanish

Compiled by

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Modern Languages, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque*

Together with

Some Semantic and Philological Facts of the Spanish Spoken in Chilili, New Mexico

By GEORGE E. McSPADDEN, B.A.

Written Under the Direction of
F. M. KERCHEVILLE, PH.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO BULLETIN

Language Series

Volume 5

Number 3

Whole Number 247

July 15, 1934

Published twice a month by the University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Entered as Second Class Matter, May 1, 1906, at the post office at Albuquerque,
New Mexico, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS
1934

To

DR. AURELIO M. ESPINOSA
of Stanford University

**PIONEER AND LEADER IN THE STUDY OF NEW MEXICAN
SPANISH**

**F. M. KERCHEVILLE
GEORGE E. MCSPADDEN**

Table of Contents

A PRELIMINARY GLOSSARY OF NEW MEXICAN SPANISH

Compiled by

F. M. KERCHEVILLE

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
PREFACE	11
PART I, COLLOQUIALISMS—WORDS OF PECULIAR OR LOCAL USAGE..	13
PART II, WORDS WHICH SUFFER PHONETIC CHANGES	31
PART III, ARCHAIC OR OBSOLETE WORDS	41
PART IV, WORDS OF INDIAN ORIGIN	45
PART V, MEXICANISMS USED IN NEW MEXICO	49
PART VI, HISPANICIZED ENGLISH WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS	57
BIBLIOGRAPHY	69

SOME SEMANTIC AND PHILOLOGICAL FACTS OF THE SPANISH SPOKEN IN CHILILI, NEW MEXICO

By

GEORGE E. McSPADDEN

PREFACE	73
ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS USED IN THIS BULLETIN	76
PART I, LOCATION AND HISTORY	77
PART II, SEMANTICS	81
PART III, MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY	95
BIBLIOGRAPHY	101

SECTION I

**A Preliminary Glossary of New Mexican
Spanish**

Compiled by
F. M. KERCHEVILLE, PH.D.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the compilation of this PRELIMINARY GLOSSARY OF NEW MEXICAN SPANISH I wish to thank all my students and friends, who, by their co-operation and contributions, have made this first step possible. Special credit is due the following students of Spanish in the University of New Mexico: Miss Verna Jones, Miss Josephine Napoleon, Miss Beatrice Perrault, Miss Geneva Short, Mr. Alfredo Galaz, Mr. George McSpadden and Mr. Dionisio Costales. Valuable suggestions and contributions have also been made to this study by Miss Mary Isabel Sena of Santa Fé, New Mexico, and by Professors A. L. Campa and John E. Englekirk, both of the Department of Modern Languages of the University.

F. M. KERCHEVILLE.

PREFACE

In several interesting and valuable studies,¹ Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa has pointed the way for the compilation of a dictionary of New Mexican Spanish. The Department of Modern Languages of the University of New Mexico has assumed leadership in this task because the University is located in the midst of the field to be studied. Here all cases of doubt may be verified, and contributions which are incomplete in various ways can be expanded with reasonable effort.

For the past three years, this Department has been engaged in the task of collecting material from all parts of the state for such a project. The first results of that work are offered in the present bulletin. As the title on the cover indicates, this is only a preliminary glossary. It is published to aid students who wish to help in gathering data for the ultimate study. They will find that it can be used to compare Spanish usages and forms in various parts of this region. They will also discover that it may be employed to furnish a basis of investigation for each word listed. New Mexican Spanish phraseology is a very fertile field. Phrases are now being gathered for a study to be published later. The material in this glossary may be suggestive to those who are helping in this phase of the work.

The manner of preparing the matter presented here was as follows: The workers gathered, from newspapers and other printed sources and especially from conversation, those words which seemed to differ from Castilian Spanish. A group of advanced students then assisted me in verifying them. The words which were found to have authentic use in New Mexico were next compared with the facts given in numerous standard dictionaries. The usages or forms

1. See Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Speech Mixture in New Mexico*, New York, 1917; *Syllabic Consonants in New Mexican Spanish*, *Language*, Vol. 1, No. 4, December, 1925; *Estudios sobre el español de Nuevo Méjico*, Buenos Aires, 1930.

which were not found in the dictionaries are recorded in this glossary. Of course, it is likely that many of these terms will be found elsewhere in the Southwest, in other parts of Spanish America, or in various provinces of Spain. It is not believed that all of them are peculiar to New Mexico. Comparison with other Spanish dialects will be in order as time permits and when the Hispanic dialect dictionaries already compiled by others have been collected and studied.

The cases in the following pages which show a difference between New Mexican Spanish and Castilian are not meant to condemn our own vernacular. One proof that a language is alive is that it changes to meet changed circumstances. This is an objective study of linguistic facts. It neither implies condemnation nor praise. It should also be stated that there are many people in New Mexico who employ only standard Spanish, and whose speech is not therefore characterized by the dialectic forms herein recorded.

F. M. KERCHEVILLE.

PART I

COLLOQUIALISMS, WORDS OF PECULIAR OR LOCAL USAGE

This group of words is not to be considered as strictly local, since many of them will probably be found to be present throughout the states of the American Southwest, and even in dialects in various parts of the Spanish world. A number of them are already known to be extensively used in Spanish America. It should be noted, however, that many of these terms or their accompanying meanings have come into use to meet a need encountered by the inhabitants of New Mexico in a change of location or in associations with other peoples, etc. In this respect they are New Mexican, and take their places in a glossary of New Mexican Spanish.

GLOSSARY OF NEW MEXICAN SPANISH

SPANISH	A	ENGLISH
<i>abogadito</i>		smart Alec
<i>abridor</i>		can opener
<i>abrigo</i>		underwear
<i>acafetado</i>		browned
<i>aceite pulga</i>		castor oil
<i>aceite de lámpara</i>		kerosene
<i>¡adió!</i>		the idea!
<i>afloja tuerca</i>		wrench
<i>agrado</i>		graduated
<i>aguado</i>		soft
<i>aguas frescas</i>		soft drinks
<i>agua fuerte</i>		acid or ammonia
<i>agua de llave</i>		city water
<i>aguajolote</i>		water dog
<i>aguapa</i>		cat tail
<i>agujeta</i>		hair pin
<i>ai tú (slang)</i>		hotcha! (slang)
<i>albayalde</i>		face powder
<i>alegris</i>		a homemade cosmetic
<i>alfalfón</i>		sweet clover
<i>alferecta</i>		epilepsy
<i>algodón</i>		cottonwood tree
<i>alguacil mayor</i>		sheriff
<i>alisando</i>		petting, stroking, etc.
<i>altamiza</i>		medical remedy
<i>altarero</i>		bully
<i>alverjones (averjones) dulces</i>		green peas
<i>ananchar</i>		to widen
<i>un anda pisto</i>		drunk person
<i>ancos</i>		stilts
<i>angos</i>		fields
<i>ánzara</i>		swan
<i>añiel (añil)</i>		sunflower
<i>apinchar</i>		to get angry
<i>¡a que chi! (slang)</i>		o my! (slang)
<i>arañado</i>		illegally gotten, "swiped"
<i>arcina</i>		haystack

SPANISH
me arrastra
arrear
arribeñas
asenso
atendencia
atolate
atravesar
atrincar
aturdo
azotría

ENGLISH
 no one can do it as I can
 to drive
 girls who live in the west
 credit
 attendant
 muddy hole
 to lock
 to get close
 deaf
 whipping

B

baboso
bacha
el baile brazo partido
baile espinado
"un bajo"
balancín
banda
bandeja
baquinete
barbacoa (barbacova)
barbacova
barullo
basil
basquetón
batacanes
batidero
bato
batucos
bienado
billiardos
bloque (slang)
bola
bolillo (slang)
bolitas
bolsa de hule
boquineta
borrador
borneo
bote
broche

foolish
 cigarette stub
 dancing called the wrestling dance
 kind of dance
 person of low character
 rocking chair
 gauze
 large pan or dish pan
 shark
 storage room for food
 corn bin
 mob
 fun
 rascal
 beans
 mud hole
 male sweetheart (colloquial)
 beans
 lucky
 billiards
 head
 mob
 an American; rolling pin
 marbles
 hot water bottle
 small fish; carp; sucker
 eraser
 a dance
 tin can; bucket
 safety pin

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>bronco</i>	wild horse (unbroken)
<i>bultos</i>	statues of saints; suit cases
<i>buñiga</i>	cow dung
<i>burdo</i>	lump
<i>burruñates</i>	kind of food

C

<i>caballito del diablo</i>	dragon fly
<i>cabezón</i>	swell head
<i>cachar</i>	to steal
<i>cadena</i>	pendant
<i>caer agua</i>	rain
<i>cajero</i>	clerk
<i>cajete</i>	tub
<i>cajón</i>	coffin
<i>cajonería</i>	mortuary
<i>cajonero</i>	undertaker
<i>calabacear</i>	to gild
<i>calentón</i>	boiler
<i>calesa</i>	cage
<i>calorate</i>	specie of snake
<i>calzoncitos</i>	track <i>or</i> basketball pants
<i>camaleón</i>	horned toad
<i>camear</i>	to work
<i>cameyando</i>	working
<i>camisa de carro</i>	wagon canvas
<i>cancar</i>	to dress
<i>candiles</i>	icicles
<i>canjilón</i>	horn
<i>canoba</i>	trough
<i>cantón</i>	man's coat; house
<i>canutillo</i>	an herb
<i>cañones</i>	stove pipes
<i>capear</i>	to wave, salute from afar
<i>capulinar</i>	chokecherry grove
<i>cargar la viga</i>	to blame
<i>carreta</i>	wheelbarrow
<i>carro de quemazón</i>	fire engine
<i>carroza</i>	street car
<i>cartera</i>	envelope
<i>cartón</i>	blotter
<i>carrucha</i>	wheelbarrow

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>cáscara</i>	cheap watch
<i>caspa</i>	grime on hands and neck of dirty children
<i>catos</i>	fist blows
<i>cavador</i>	hoe
<i>ceja</i>	foot hill
<i>ciénaga</i>	small farm
<i>cienda (hacienda?)</i>	large bunch of cows
<i>cienegar</i>	to ford a stream
<i>cima de leche</i>	cream
<i>cimarrones</i>	boiling beans
<i>clavos</i>	sideburns; corns
<i>cocedora</i>	cook
<i>cocedor</i>	pot
<i>cochino de mar</i>	rhinoceros
<i>codo duro</i>	stingy
<i>color adate</i>	red mud
<i>coloraso</i>	red color; rouge
<i>compandito</i>	small child
<i>concho</i>	one who walks much in the sun without a hat
<i>conespoda</i>	sherbet
<i>conjón</i>	automobile seat
<i>con la venia</i>	with permission
<i>coral preparada</i>	herb for medicine
<i>corbata de gato</i>	bow tie
<i>correr</i>	to fire (discharge from a job)
<i>correteador de pelota</i>	football coach
<i>corrida</i>	group of cow hands
<i>cortencia</i>	canvas
<i>coruco</i>	louse
<i>cotea</i>	hard shelled turtle
<i>cotona</i>	female parrot
<i>cotón (cf. Mexican "Cotona")</i>	jacket
<i>cotón de lana</i>	sweater
<i>coyote</i>	half-breed
<i>craque</i>	straw hat
<i>cristianos</i>	white people
<i>crucados</i>	cross-arm of kitchen stove
<i>cuacho</i>	short
<i>cuarto de estar</i>	drawing room
<i>cuate</i>	shotgun (double-barreled)
<i>cuatrojos (slang)</i>	little boys who wear glasses

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>cuchea</i>	cliff
<i>cuero</i> (slang)	sweetheart
<i>cuervo</i>	a woman's blouse; belt
<i>cuna</i>	rocker
<i>curadora</i>	witch doctor
<i>curandero</i>	doctor (not necessarily a quack)
<i>cuzco</i>	greedy, stingy

CH

<i>chacharar</i> (slang)	to razz
<i>chacho</i> (<i>muchacho</i>)	unfortunate child
<i>chaga</i>	silly
<i>chale</i> (slang)	shut up
<i>chamba</i>	job
<i>champus</i>	yellow rosebush
<i>chancla</i> (slang)	slipper; Ford car
<i>se puso chango</i>	acted foolish
<i>changos</i> (slang)	movies
<i>chapa</i>	lock (not padlock); sock
<i>chapaneca</i>	ghost
<i>chapatomas</i>	ghosts
<i>chaperito</i>	small hat
<i>chapete</i>	fungus
<i>chapo</i>	short in stature
<i>chara</i>	meadow lark
<i>charola</i>	bowl, tray, any square utensil
<i>chayote</i>	nasty
<i>chicano</i> (slang)	Mexican
<i>chifleta</i> (slang)	a sarcastic remark
<i>chiflón</i>	lamp chimney; stove pipe
<i>chile</i> (slang)	red head
<i>chile perro</i>	sty on eye
<i>chilla</i>	seed like mustard
<i>chillado</i> (<i>se fué chillado</i>)	angered (he left angry)
<i>china grana</i>	grass
<i>chinadores</i>	curling irons
<i>chinchero</i> (slang)	jailer, jail
<i>chinchonte</i> (<i>sinsonte</i>)	mocking bird
<i>chinos</i>	curly or curled hair
<i>chirriero</i>	whip snake
<i>chivarras</i>	chaps (cowboy riding pants)
<i>chivero</i>	goat tender

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>chochita</i>	coarse grass grown and harvested in mountains
<i>chopo</i>	bedroom slipper; rubber overshoe
<i>chore</i> (slang)	small
<i>chorro</i>	file, line
<i>chota</i> (slang)	cop (policeman)
<i>chuchuluco</i>	toy
<i>chula</i>	cute
<i>chuparosa</i>	humming bird
<i>chupilote</i> (<i>zopilote</i> ?)	crow

D

<i>dáme una vaca</i>	term used in gambling
<i>darse catos</i>	to have a fist fight
<i>dejar saber</i>	to advise
<i>demazana, devasana, dovasana</i>	jug
<i>descargar</i>	to discharge from a job
<i>desenrededor</i>	a large coarse comb
<i>desgarratado</i> (Cf. <i>desgarrar</i>)	ragged
<i>destapador</i>	plunger
<i>destornillado</i>	silly
<i>dióquis</i>	free, for nothing
<i>durmilón</i>	night hawk

E

<i>echar la plática</i>	to deliver a sermon
<i>echarse con las petacas</i>	to become indolent
<i>egropa</i>	made angry
<i>embarañada</i>	to become grounded or foundered on a bank of mud or sand
<i>embocar</i>	to punish
<i>embolado</i>	drunk
<i>embudo</i>	a railroad tunnel
<i>enchinador</i>	curling iron
<i>enshorrado</i>	formed in a file, lined up
<i>entabicar</i>	to put in jail
<i>entarime</i>	floor
<i>entraña</i>	cylindrical cactus
<i>epazote</i>	an herb
<i>escobetillo</i>	small bundle of broom straw for dusting
<i>escuela alta</i>	high school

SPANISH
escuelero
escutillon
es muy lámpara
esquite
estampa
estrebol

ENGLISH
student; scholar
stairs
he is crooked
toasted sweet corn
postage stamp
stable

faseta
fiero
florería
fogón
foringo de la patada
frijol verde

F
conceited
ugly
greenhouse
heater
Model "T" Ford
string bean

galletas
gallina de la tierra
gancho
garambullo
garra
garriento
gimiuiar
goma
granejo
grillo negro
guacho
guachupete (slang)
guachupita
guadaña
guilita
güisa (huisa)

G
buns
turkey
sure; certainty
gooseberry bush
rag
ragged
to whimper, whine
automobile tire
mesquite bush
beetle
safety
boy friend
girl friend
hay rack
thin
sweetheart

hera
hielera
hierba de vivora
hilo
holán
hondo
horqueta
hueco (slang)

H
threshing place for wheat; furrow
ice box, refrigerator
a weed
clothes line
ruffle
eyelet in a lariat
pitch fork
head

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>huevo</i>	sore; fever blister
<i>huesos</i> (slang)	dice
<i>huvón</i>	lazy, overgrown youth
<i>hújalo</i>	turkey
<i>huisa</i> (<i>güisa</i>)	sweetheart
<i>hule</i>	an inner tube
<i>humate</i> (<i>jumate</i>)	dipper
 J	
<i>jabón de chizo</i>	home made soap
<i>jale</i> (<i>hale</i>)	get to work!
<i>jamón de almuerzo</i>	bacon
<i>jando</i> (slang)	money
<i>jarrillo</i>	water bucket, pail, tin can
<i>jarrumbre</i>	rust
<i>jaspe</i>	lime
<i>jefe</i> (colloquial)	father
<i>jimidiquiar, jirimiquiar</i>	to whimper
<i>¡jójolas!</i>	keen! swell!
<i>jola</i> (slang)	cent
<i>jolino</i>	short (dress)
<i>joncho</i>	rotten wood
<i>jorunda</i>	witch
<i>Juan Moco</i>	a dirty person
<i>juego</i> (slang)	blister
<i>juero</i>	bung-hole
<i>juerte</i>	shed; outbuilding
<i>julia</i> (slang)	policeman
<i>jumate</i> (<i>humate</i>)	dipper; stew pan; double-boiler
 L	
<i>ladiado</i> (slang)	crooked
<i>ladino</i>	wild
<i>laigucha, largucha</i>	tall woman
<i>lámpara</i>	clever; witty
<i>lavador</i>	wash board
<i>lazo</i>	necklace
<i>lengona</i>	a gossip
<i>leva</i>	any sack coat
<i>levita</i>	child's coat
<i>limpiavista</i>	eye lotion
<i>la línea</i>	railroad

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>lince</i>	weasel
<i>lobo</i>	German police dog; monkey-wrench; quarter breed
<i>locales</i>	pertaining to local news
<i>un loco</i>	a horse crazed from eating loco weed, peculiar to the Southwest
<i>lupia</i>	sly person
<i>luzado</i>	well groomed

LL

<i>llave de palo</i>	wooden picket
<i>llegue</i>	come to see me

M

<i>madera</i> (slang)	kidding; (taffy)
<i>maderista</i> (colloquial)	an exaggerator, fibber
<i>magute</i>	whistle
<i>maíz concho</i>	shriveled dry corn
<i>maja de abajo</i>	undershirt
<i>mala mujer, mala suegra</i>	tumbleweed
<i>maleta</i>	saddle bag
<i>malona, malinche</i>	ghost
<i>malpaís</i>	bad lands
<i>mamágrande</i>	grandmother
<i>mana</i> (hermana)	sister
<i>manijera</i>	wristlet
<i>manil</i> (slang)	money
<i>manito</i> (hermanito)	brother
<i>manta de lavar</i>	blanket; unbleached muslin
<i>mantelito</i>	napkin
<i>máquina de sacate</i>	lawn mower
<i>maraña</i>	noose; knot in a rope
<i>maromas</i>	gymnastic feats; stunt (used in plural)
<i>maromear</i>	to do stunts; to practice gymnastic exercises
<i>marro</i>	dinner
<i>meca</i>	left hand
<i>mecate</i>	shoe string
<i>mistrol</i>	tobacco
<i>mocha</i>	steam engine; crutch
<i>mochila</i>	bed roll

SPANISH

mochó
molacha
molendero
molleta
mono (colloquial)

mota
motor
muchita (*muchacha*)
muchito (*muchacho*)
muertos
mula (slang)
mulas (slang)

naranjón
negocios (colloquial)
nel
nel mano (*hermano*)
ninfa (slang)
nojón (*enojón*)
nuca (slang)

oda
ojos de bola
olla de carbón
orejón

paisano
pajarilla
paleno
palitos
palmilla
palo
palote
palo blanco
paloma
palomita
pando

ENGLISH

toothless; cattle of low grade
toothless person
horned toad
coffee cake
a person who tries to "show off" in
public; humorous cartoon
powder puff
automobile
girl
boy
sleepers (timbers)
whiskey (white mule)
crutches

N

grapefruit
groceries
no
no, I should say not
girl friend
one who becomes angry
brain

O

fellow
popeyed
coal bucket
any dried fruit

P

roadrunner (bird)
pancreas
gypsy
clothes pins
soap weed
spade
rolling pin
aspen tree
butterfly
butterfly, very small moth
stuffed from overeating

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>pantalones de pechera</i>	overalls
<i>pañó</i>	handkerchief
<i>papas-dulces</i>	sweet-potatoes
<i>papágrande</i>	grandfather
<i>papelero</i>	waste paper basket
<i>parche, patche</i>	patch for inner tube
<i>parientaje</i>	relationship
<i>parna</i>	companion
<i>parranda</i>	vagabond; group of drunkards
<i>parrilla</i>	andiron; grate of stove
<i>pastilla</i>	money given by padrino at a christening; chocolate candy
<i>pata de gallo</i>	double tree on a wagon
<i>pavón</i>	pavement
<i>pea</i>	fat meat
<i>pechero</i>	robin
<i>pecho amarillo</i>	robin
<i>pedigüeño, pidigüeño</i>	a beggar
<i>pedorro, perrodo</i>	a black foul-smelling beetle
<i>pela</i>	a whipping
<i>pelaje</i>	fur
<i>peleta</i>	stone
<i>penco</i>	motherless animal; dogie
<i>percha</i>	clothesline
<i>pércola</i>	catch it
<i>pértigo</i>	oxcart
<i>petaquilla</i>	any small trunk
<i>petate</i>	rug
<i>pichicuate</i>	adder (snake)
<i>picolargo</i>	snipe (bird)
<i>piedra alumbre</i>	blue stone
<i>piedritas chiquitas</i>	gravel
<i>piel rebaño</i>	sheepskin
<i>pieza</i>	phonograph record
<i>piñonero</i>	crested blue jay; piñon bird; person who gathers piñon nuts
<i>pino</i>	any of taller pine trees
<i>pinta (slang)</i>	penitentiary; prison
<i>¡píntese! (slang)</i>	leave at once!
<i>pinto</i>	white spotted horse
<i>piojo amarillo</i>	bean weevil
<i>pirota (slang)</i>	gambling den
<i>piscapo barbón</i>	cat-fish
<i>pisito</i>	small rug

SPANISH

piso
pistón
planta de pastel
plantarse (reflex)
plebe
pochote
poliada
polvo, cajeta de
pretal
¡pucha!
puela
pulgada (slang)
pulso
puntilla
puño (slang)
pura uva (slang)

¡que hay!
quelites
quemoso
¿quése?
¡que suave!

raspa
rasqueta
ratón coludo

ratón volador
redevalado
remolote
rondanilla
repuñoso
reteblanca
tu retrato

rifle de lagrimia
rodritas, rueditas
rolarse, arrollarse
roña

ENGLISH

door mat
 drunkard
 rhubarb
 to dress up, to "doll" up
 "kids," (children)
 "sissy"
 food made for sick people
 compact (for face powder)
 suspender
 my goodness!
 saucepan; frying pan
 a blow
 bracelet
 finger nail
 prize-fighter
 fine; all right

Q

hello!
 greens (such as spinach)
 hot, burning
 where is (he, she, it)?
 "charming;" "swell"

R

strawberry ice; sherbet
 comb
 ground squirrel; long-tailed
 squirrel
 bat
 boisterous
 a mob; a fight
 pulley for drawing water
 provoking
 very white
 used when one does not wish to
 mention the person's name
 a shot gun
 dried squash
 to lie down to sleep
 chapped skin

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>ropa de abajo</i>	underwear
<i>rosas</i>	popcorn
<i>roseta</i>	sand burr
<i>ruca</i>	out of style
<i>rueda</i>	bicycle (<i>Cf.</i> wheel)
<i>ruquito</i>	old man
<i>rural</i>	sheriff or deputy officer
<i>sacagüista</i>	grass not good for cattle
<i>sacate adelante</i>	lawn
<i>sacate de la pila</i>	hay stack
<i>salarata</i>	baking soda
<i>salevada</i>	colic
<i>salvado</i>	dandruff
<i>salván</i>	hair oil
<i>san juanear</i>	to give a good beating
<i>sartén</i>	clay bowl; kettle; large vase
<i>sasena</i>	shelf
<i>seguro</i>	safety pin
<i>señal</i>	lighthouse
<i>sensuoz</i>	lewd; sensual
<i>sequía</i>	thirst
<i>sequinas</i>	dried jerked meat
<i>setas</i>	races
<i>simón</i> (slang)	yes; sure
<i>sisaña</i>	tumble weed
<i>solecilla</i>	self rolling shade or curtain
<i>sopanda</i>	bed spring
<i>sopetón</i>	gulp, swallow
<i>soportar</i>	to aid politically
<i>soroche</i>	mud
<i>soquete</i> (<i>zoquete</i>)	grouchy (person)
<i>stufador</i> (<i>estufador</i>)	stove
<i>sudador</i>	horse collar; saddle blanket
<i>tabique</i>	jail
<i>talache</i>	pick
<i>tallado</i>	stingy
<i>tallo</i>	bubble blower
<i>tambaquito</i>	chest

T

jail
pick
stingy
bubble blower
chest

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>tando</i>	hat
<i>tapeiste</i>	hay stack
<i>tápiz</i> (slang)	drunk
<i>tasajo de melón</i>	a food made of melon
<i>tasól</i>	used to designate the pods of the beans and other refuse that is left after thrashing them
<i>tasta</i>	half
<i>te doy en la pipa</i>	to hit someone on the mouth
<i>tecla</i> (slang)	cigarette stub
<i>teclito</i>	old man
<i>tegüa</i>	moccasin (Indian shoe)
<i>tejabán</i>	attic; gabled roof
<i>teldillos, tildillos</i>	killdeer (bird)
<i>temperamento, temperatura</i>	cloudy or windy day
<i>tenaza</i>	safety pin
<i>tener suceso</i>	to have success
<i>tercio</i>	bale of hay
<i>terregal</i>	dust
<i>terrones</i>	large adobe bricks
<i>teshuino</i>	drink made from sprouting corn
<i>tiemplo</i>	draft (of a stove)
<i>tilma</i>	carpet
<i>timbrero</i>	lumberjack; timberman
<i>tina</i>	small earthen dish
<i>tinamaste</i>	a flat iron table used for cooking
<i>tiro</i>	team (ball)
<i>tobaso</i>	Johnson grass
<i>togado</i>	proud
<i>tonel</i>	hay loader
<i>tónico de cabeza</i>	hair tonic
<i>tontaje</i>	stupidity
<i>torcido</i>	bashful
<i>toritos</i>	stickers; briars
<i>tortuga</i>	nickname for an awkward person
<i>tostadas, tostaditas</i>	toasted tortillas
<i>trabajador</i>	servant
<i>trabajadora</i>	housekeeper
<i>trapos</i>	dry goods
<i>trapo de cocina</i>	dish cloth
<i>trompeta (ponerse una)</i>	to get drunk
<i>traste de barro</i>	pottery

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>trastero</i>	cupboard
<i>trastes</i>	dishes
<i>traveses</i>	abuses
<i>treca</i> (slang)	bread
<i>tripa</i>	hose (for sprinkling)
<i>triques</i>	household goods <i>or</i> utensils
<i>trochil</i>	hog pen
<i>trola</i>	match
<i>trompa</i> (slang)	mouth
<i>tule</i>	cat tail (Bot.)
<i>turca</i>	gypsy
<i>tusa</i>	prairie dog
<i>tusado</i>	(hair) cut in bangs
<i>¡tuto!</i>	be careful!
<i>usar su jicán</i> (slang)	U to use one's head
<i>vacallita, vaquillita</i>	V calf
<i>vacha</i> (bacha)	cigarette stub
<i>vacilar</i>	to "fool" around; to play around
<i>vara de San José</i>	hollyhock
<i>velís, valís</i>	suitcase
<i>velón</i> (slang)	loafer
<i>verbechar</i>	wizard
<i>vilocha, huilonchi</i>	a wretched car
<i>virria</i>	goat
<i>vistas</i>	movies
<i>voga</i>	a jug
<i>volantín ,</i>	merry-go-round
<i>yachole</i>	Y raspberry
<i>yanta</i> (slang)	train
<i>yarda</i>	wood-yard
<i>yerba mala</i>	tumbleweed
<i>zabaquera</i>	Z crutch
<i>zacate</i> (sacate)	grass
<i>zoquete</i> (soquete)	mud

PART II

WORDS WHICH SUFFER PHONETIC CHANGES

Many of these words have undergone only the minor phonetic changes which take place wherever Spanish is spoken. They illustrate the results of rapid and informal speech. Other cases present greater variation. To be more specific, in the following list are instances of metathesis, assimilation, change of accent, postfixing of vowels, etc. Among other phenomena, it should be interesting to observe the exchange of one prefix or suffix for another in some of the examples given.

A

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>abuja</i> for <i>aguja</i>	needle
<i>abujero</i> for <i>agujero</i>	hole
<i>acabao</i> for <i>acabado</i>	finished
<i>acáremos</i> for <i>acabemos</i> —pres. subj. of <i>acabar</i> ; etc., for all verbs in the pres. subj.	to finish, let us finish
<i>acostalos</i> for <i>acostarnos</i>	to go to bed
<i>aguao</i> for <i>aguado</i>	watery
<i>agüela</i> for <i>abuela</i>	grandmother
<i>agüelo</i> for <i>abuelo</i>	grandfather; bugbear
<i>aigre</i> for <i>aire</i>	air
<i>ajolote</i> for <i>aguaajolote</i>	water dog
<i>aigrio</i> for <i>agrio</i>	sour
<i>ajuero</i> for <i>agujero</i>	hole
<i>albarcoán</i>	apricot
<i>albarcoque</i> } for <i>albericoque</i>	
<i>albercoque</i> }	
<i>alcojol</i> for <i>alcohol</i>	alcohol
<i>aldad</i> for <i>aldea</i>	village
<i>alfarfa</i> for <i>alfalfa</i>	alfalfa
<i>algoira</i> for <i>alguna otra</i>	another
<i>almirado</i> for <i>admirado</i>	admired; astonished
<i>alvertir</i> for <i>advertir</i>	to advise; to warn
<i>amateis</i> for <i>amaste</i> —second person preterite of <i>amar</i> , etc., for the preterite of all verbs	you loved
<i>ambustero</i> for <i>embustero</i>	liar
<i>amendienda</i> for <i>enmienda</i>	amendment
<i>anega</i> for <i>fanega</i>	a bushel; measure
<i>anicomio</i> for <i>manicomio</i>	insane asylum
<i>anío</i> for <i>anillo</i> (as in all Sp. America)	ring
<i>antier</i> for <i>anteayer</i>	day before yesterday
<i>antonces</i> for <i>entonces</i>	then
<i>arancadas</i> for <i>aracadas</i>	earrings
<i>arbolera</i> for <i>arboleda</i>	orchard; group of trees
<i>arfiler</i> for <i>alfiler</i>	straight pin
<i>arrempujar</i> for <i>empujar</i>	to push
<i>asina</i> for <i>así</i>	thus
<i>asperinas</i> for <i>aspirinas</i>	aspirin tablets

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>ataduras</i> for <i>ataderas</i>	garters
<i>atendencia</i> for <i>asistencia</i>	attendance
<i>atomovil</i> for <i>automóvil</i>	automobile
<i>atravó</i> for <i>atrajo</i>	attracted
<i>azucadero</i> for <i>azucarero</i>	sugar bowl
<i>azúcara</i> for <i>azúcar</i>	sugar
B	
<i>bable</i> for <i>baúl</i>	trunk
<i>buerlan</i> for <i>burlan</i>	they make fun of
C	
<i>cabeo</i> for <i>cabello</i>	hair
<i>cabresto</i> for <i>cabestro</i>	rope halter
<i>cacahuates</i> for <i>cacahuetes</i>	peanuts
<i>calces</i> for <i>calzados</i>	shoes
<i>candao</i> for <i>candado</i>	lock
<i>canoga</i> for <i>canoa</i>	trough; boat
<i>cañute</i> for <i>cañuto</i>	water pipe
<i>captivo</i> for <i>cautivo</i>	captive
<i>carmil</i> for <i>carmin</i>	rouge
<i>carrear</i> for <i>carretear</i>	to haul; to cart
<i>carroferri</i> for <i>ferrocarril</i>	railroad
<i>catálogo</i> for <i>catálogo</i>	catalogue
<i>cirguélas</i> for <i>ciruelas</i>	plums
<i>cole</i> for <i>col</i>	cabbage
<i>colorao</i> for <i>colorado</i>	red color
<i>comere</i> for <i>comer</i>	to eat
<i>comprao</i> for <i>comprado</i>	bought
<i>cómpremos</i> for <i>compremos</i>	let us buy
<i>corrale</i> for <i>corral</i>	corral
<i>cosere</i> for <i>coser</i>	to sew
<i>creiya</i> for <i>crea</i>	believe
<i>creyer</i> for <i>creer</i>	to believe
<i>creyas</i> for <i>creas</i>	believe
<i>croque</i> for <i>creo que</i>	I believe that
<i>crueldá</i> for <i>crueldad</i>	cruelty
<i>cubrido</i> for <i>cubierto</i>	covered
<i>cuenda</i> for <i>cuerda</i>	small rope
<i>cuerpo espín</i> for <i>puerco espín</i>	porcupine
<i>cuetes</i> for <i>cohetes</i>	fire crackers; sky rockets

SPANISH
cuidao for *cuidado*
chapero for *chapeo*
chavalo for *chaval*
chíquete for *chicle*
chopilote for *zopilote*

ENGLISH
 to be careful
 hat
 young boy
 gum
 buzzard

D

delantar for *delantal*
descoger for *escoger*
destender for *extender*
disturbar for *perturbar*
dotor for *doctor*
duce for *dulce*

apron
 to choose
 to extend, spread
 to disturb
 doctor
 dessert; sweets

E

eferma for *enferma*
encuntro for *encuentro*
enojao for *enojado*
escarvar for *excavar*
escobear for *escobar*
escorsés for *escosés*
estógamo for *estómago*

sick
 meeting
 angry
 to dig
 to sweep
 Scotch
 stomach

F

fantancia for *fantasia*
*fasando mañana, pasando man-
 ñaña* for *pasado mañana*
fongo for *hongo*
fresada for *frazada*

fancy; fantasy
 day after tomorrow
 mushroom
 blanket

G

gallina culeca for *gallina clueca*
galopear for *galopar*
ganare for *ganar*
gerenal for *general*
gradar for *graduar*
greso for *grueso*
grojellas for *grosellas*
guajolote for *aguaajolote*
güelar for *volar*

clucking and hatching (hen)
 to gallop
 to win
 general
 graduate
 thick
 currants
 water dog
 to fly

SPANISH
güelva for *vuelva*
güeno for *bueno*
güey for *buey*

ENGLISH
 come again
 all right; well
 ox

H

haiga for *haya*
hamos for *hemos*
hojelata for *hojalata*
horita for *ahorita*
huerfanato for *orfanato*
huevoñcito for *jovencito*
humado for *ahumado*

has (subj. of *haber*)
 we have (auxiliary verb)
 sheet metal
 in a little while; a moment ago
 orphanage
 youth
 smoked

I

idomia for *idioma*
igualdad for *igualdad*
inojente for *inocente*

language
 equality
 innocent

J

jabla for *jaula*
jalar for *halar*
jallar for *hallar*
jallo for *hallo*
jaya for *halla*
jedentina for *hedentina*
jeder for *heder*
jediondo, jadiondo for *hediondo*
jervido for *hervido*
jogón for *fogón*
joyo for *hoyo*
jondo for *hondo*
joranada for *jornada*
joso for *oso*
joventud for *juventud*
jué for *fué*
jugare for *jugar*
juguador for *jugador*
juí for *fuí*
juir for *huir*
jumo for *humo*

cage
 to pull
 to find
 I find
 he finds
 stench
 to stink
 stinky
 boiled
 stove; heater
 hole
 deep
 trip; journey
 bear
 youth
 went
 to play
 player
 I went
 to run away
 smoke

L

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>lao</i> for <i>lado</i>	on this side
<i>lavaja</i> for <i>navaja</i>	knife
<i>lavare</i> for <i>lavar</i>	to wash
<i>ler, leyer</i> for <i>leer</i>	to read
<i>lesión</i> for <i>lección</i>	lesson
<i>letor</i> for <i>lector</i>	reader
<i>lego</i> for <i>luego</i>	then
<i>logo</i> for <i>luego</i>	then

M

<i>magre</i> for <i>madre</i>	mother
<i>magrecita</i> for <i>madrecita</i>	little mother
<i>máiz</i> for <i>maíz</i>	corn
<i>mansar</i> for <i>amansar</i>	to tame; break
<i>manía</i> for <i>maña</i>	trick
<i>masclan</i> for <i>mascan</i>	they chew
<i>masi</i> for <i>más</i>	more
<i>mercé</i> for <i>merced</i>	grace
<i>mesmo</i> for <i>mismo</i>	same
<i>mestro</i> for <i>maestro</i>	teacher
<i>merecina</i> for <i>medicina</i>	medicine
<i>mielvijen</i> for <i>mielvirgen</i>	honey
<i>mochachita</i> for <i>muchachita</i>	little girl
<i>muncho</i> for <i>mucho</i>	much
<i>murir</i> for <i>morir</i>	to die
<i>murre</i> for <i>muy</i>	very

N

<i>naguas</i> for <i>enaguas</i>	skirt
<i>na más</i> for <i>nada más</i>	no more
<i>nojado</i> for <i>enojado</i>	angry
<i>nojotros</i> for <i>nosotros</i>	we
<i>nublina</i> for <i>neblina</i>	mist
<i>ñudo</i> for <i>nudo</i>	knot

O

<i>ofecina</i> for <i>oficina</i>	office
<i>olgo</i> for <i>huelo</i>	I smell
<i>ójala</i> for <i>ojalá</i>	interjection (O that!)

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>onde</i> for <i>donde</i>	where
<i>ontanza</i> for <i>lontananza</i>	distance
<i>orjín</i> for <i>hollín</i>	soot
<i>oroplano</i> for <i>aeroplano</i>	airplane
<i>losotros</i> for <i>nosotros</i>	we
P	
<i>pa</i> for <i>para</i>	for; in order to; toward
<i>pacá</i> for <i>para acá</i>	this place; here; this way
<i>pader</i> for <i>pared</i>	wall
<i>pa él</i> for <i>para él</i>	for him
<i>paella</i> for <i>para ella</i>	for her
<i>pagrecito</i> for <i>padrecito</i>	father
<i>páis</i> for <i>país</i>	country
<i>papele</i> for <i>papel</i>	paper
<i>parao</i> for <i>parado</i>	standing; stopped
<i>párensen</i> for <i>párense</i>	stop
<i>pariagué</i> for <i>paraguas</i>	umbrella
<i>párparos</i> for <i>párpados</i>	eyelids
<i>parquete</i> for <i>paquete</i>	package
<i>pa trás</i> for <i>para atrás</i>	backwards
<i>peliscar</i> for <i>pelliscar</i>	to pinch
<i>pelisco</i> for <i>pellisco</i>	a pinch
<i>pella</i> for <i>para ella</i>	for her
<i>permejo</i> for <i>vermejo</i>	red
<i>pescao</i> for <i>pescado</i>	fish
<i>pieses</i> for <i>piés</i>	feet
<i>plántano</i> for <i>plátano</i>	banana
<i>poliendo</i> for <i>pudiendo</i>	being able
<i>porbía</i> for <i>por mi vida</i>	"for gosh sakes"
<i>pos</i> for <i>pues</i>	then
<i>posites</i> for <i>pusisteis</i>	you have placed
<i>probe</i> for <i>pobre</i>	poor
<i>probecito</i> for <i>pobrecito</i>	"poor little thing"
<i>produció</i> for <i>produjo</i>	he produced
<i>puédamos</i> for <i>podamos</i>	we may be able
<i>puerta moneda</i> for <i>porta moneda</i>	a small purse in which money is put
<i>puertón</i> for <i>portón</i>	gate
Q	
<i>quedrás</i> for <i>querrás</i>	you will want
<i>quijo</i> for <i>quiso</i>	he wished
<i>quisto</i> for <i>aquí estoy</i>	here I am

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>rajón</i> for <i>razón</i>	reason
<i>redeguena</i> for <i>retebuena</i>	very good
<i>reló</i> and <i>relós</i> for <i>reloj</i>	clock
<i>rieso</i> for <i>recio</i>	strong, fast, rapid
<i>sabo</i> for <i>sé</i>	I know
<i>samana</i> for <i>semana</i>	week
<i>semos</i> for <i>somos</i>	we are
<i>señá</i> for <i>señora</i>	madam
<i>sepo</i> for <i>sé</i>	I know
<i>sequi</i> for <i>acequia</i>	a ditch
<i>seya</i> for <i>sea</i>	be
<i>siguir</i> for <i>seguir</i>	to follow
<i>so</i> for <i>soy</i>	I am
<i>solesía</i> for <i>celosía</i>	window curtain or shade
<i>tá</i> for <i>está</i>	it is
<i>tandre</i> for <i>tan</i>	so much
<i>tarre</i> for <i>tan</i>	so much
<i>teléfono</i> for <i>teléfono</i>	telephone
<i>tiguere</i> for <i>tigre</i>	tiger
<i>toavía</i> for <i>todavía</i>	still
<i>todeos</i> for <i>todos de ellos</i>	all of them
<i>togaldo</i> for <i>togado</i>	proud (<i>togaed</i> in Cast..)
<i>treato</i> for <i>teatro</i>	theatre
<i>truje</i> for <i>traje</i>	I brought
<i>tútano</i> for <i>tuétano</i>	marrow
<i>usté</i> for <i>usted</i>	you
<i>vamo</i> for <i>vamos</i>	let us go
<i>vedera</i> for <i>vereda</i>	path
<i>vela</i> for <i>ver a ella</i>	to see her
<i>venites</i> for <i>viniste</i>	you came
<i>vía</i> for <i>veía</i>	I saw

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>viajear</i> for <i>viajar</i>	to travel
<i>vide</i> for <i>ví</i>	I saw
<i>vido</i> for <i>vió</i>	he saw
<i>vispa</i> for <i>avispa</i>	wasp
<i>volver atrás</i> for <i>volver para</i>	to return

PART III

ARCHAIC OR OBSOLETE WORDS

As New Mexicans have been largely isolated from other Spanish-speaking peoples from the time of the earliest settlements, some archaisms are found, which the popular mind would have abandoned as antiquated under other circumstances.

SPANISH	A	ENGLISH
<i>ansina</i> <i>asina</i>	thus thus	
<i>facier</i>	F	to do; to make
<i>lupia</i>	L	a sly person
<i>mesmo</i>	M	the same
<i>niervo</i>	N	nerve
<i>onde</i>	O	where
<i>testa</i> <i>truje</i> <i>trujo</i>	T	head I brought he brought
<i>usencia</i> <i>usía</i>	U	your excellence your mastership

PART IV .

WORDS OF INDIAN ORIGIN

The following list of words does not include those terms of Indian origin which are already common in literary Spanish; such as, *canoa*, *tabaco*, etc. Neither does it include—with a few possible exceptions—any Mexicanisms of Indian origin, as these will be found in PART V.

SPANISH
brel de maíz

calquihuite

chaquehus
chimaha
chongo

jumate

nixtamal

oshá

punchi or *punche*

tapache
tewas

tucumcari
tosayes

B

ENGLISH
a native food

C

turquoise

CH

mush; grits
spice, root
a knot of hair

J

dipper

N

corn meal

O

herb; root

P

smoking tobacco

T

a kind of drink
a re-made shoe, the sole like that
of a moccasin
woman's breast
pumpkin

PART V

MEXICANISMS USED IN NEW MEXICO

Since New Mexico is closely related to Mexico geographically, it is to be expected that there will be a rather large number of Mexicanisms used in this state. The probability is especially strong because of the intimate historical relationship of the two regions. The succeeding list of words, which are consistently used in New Mexico, demonstrates the Mexican influence.

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>achaque</i>	excuse
<i>aguacate</i>	alligator pear
<i>anquera</i>	back part of saddle
<i>asadero</i>	small fresh cheese
<i>bandeja</i>	wash basin
<i>barbacoa</i>	barbecue (used throughout America)
<i>betabel</i>	beet
<i>blanquillo</i>	egg
<i>bolear</i>	to shine or polish shoes
<i>cajete</i>	flat dish or bowl
<i>calzoneras</i>	a kind of trousers
<i>camalta (cama alta)</i>	bed
<i>cameón</i>	passenger bus
<i>camote</i>	sweet potato
<i>candil</i>	candle holder
<i>cañon</i>	deep, narrow ravine ¹
<i>cascolote</i>	bark on tree
<i>cascarones</i>	box on the ear; shell filled with bits of colored paper
<i>catoche</i>	angry
<i>cigarrito</i>	cigarette
<i>coladera</i>	sink cover
<i>colear</i>	to throw an animal by the tail
<i>comal</i>	pad for hot dishes
<i>contra acequia</i>	special kind of irrigation ditch
<i>correr el gallo</i>	to run around at night
<i>cotona</i>	a kind of jacket
<i>coyote</i>	half-breed; also for youngest of family; peddler
<i>cuate</i>	twin; "chum," "buddy"
<i>cuela</i>	leave; move on; get out
CH	
<i>chalate</i>	a decrepit horse

1. Alvarez y Gamboa, *Méjico Peregrino*, P. 61.

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>chalupa</i>	small corn cake
<i>chamaco</i>	small child, baby, "brat"
<i>champurrado</i>	a Mexican drink (chocolate)
<i>chaparrito</i>	short in stature
<i>chaparral</i>	kind of shrub
<i>chape-tonada</i>	silver ornament on saddle
<i>chapopote</i>	kind of wax
<i>charamusca</i>	kind of candy
<i>charro</i>	kind of suit
<i>chiche</i>	the breast (for nursing)
<i>chichigua</i>	wet nurse
<i>chicle</i>	gum
<i>chicos</i>	baked corn on cob
<i>chicote</i>	whip
<i>chicotear</i>	to whip
<i>chiflón</i>	water spout; stove pipe
<i>china; chinita</i>	servant girl; endearing term
<i>chiltipiquín</i>	small hot pepper
<i>chinos</i>	curls
<i>chingar</i> ¹	condemn; insult (insulting term)
<i>chipichipi</i>	fine drizzling rain
<i>chisparse</i>	to get drunk; to get angry
<i>¡chócala!</i>	"shake hands!"
<i>chalo</i>	servant
<i>chotis</i>	kind of dance
<i>chula</i>	pretty; "cute"
<i>chulear</i>	to make love to anyone
<i>chupadero</i>	drunkard
<i>chupar</i>	to smoke

D

<i>demora</i>	period of hard work
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E

<i>ejotes</i>	string beans
<i>elote</i> (also <i>jilote</i>)	ear of green corn
<i>embaquetar</i>	to build a curb or side walk
<i>enchilada</i>	native dish
<i>esquite</i>	popcorn

1. See Alvarez y Gamboa, *Méjico Peregrino*, pp. 129, 130 (word probably of Gypsy origin).

F

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>fachoso</i>	puffed up; proud
<i>faja</i>	belt
<i>fistol</i>	brooch
<i>fregar</i>	to annoy
<i>furriz</i>	good for nothing

G

<i>gachupin</i>	a Spaniard in Mexico
<i>gaitas</i>	tricks
<i>ganga</i>	snap (quick) sale
<i>gomas</i>	overshoes
<i>grajea</i>	sleet or tiny hail
<i>granos enterrados</i>	boils
<i>gringo salado</i>	treacherous or unworthy person
<i>guacamole (huacamole)</i>	a kind of salad
<i>guancoche</i> (in N. Mex. pronounced <i>huangoche</i>)	burlap bag
<i>guajolote</i>	turkey
<i>guaracha</i>	a loose fitting sandal

H

<i>hacer pucheros</i>	to pucker the lips
<i>hierbajes</i>	herbs
<i>hilo</i>	clothes line
<i>hojas</i>	cigarette papers
<i>hormiguillo</i>	a sweet syrup
<i>huero (güero)</i>	blond
<i>hule</i>	rubber; rubber tire
<i>húngara</i>	gypsy

J

<i>jacal</i>	small hut
<i>jarocho</i>	rough fellow
<i>jerga</i>	rug
<i>jilote</i> (also <i>elote</i>)	green corn (roasting ears)

L

<i>lavadero</i>	wash board
<i>leche de mantequilla</i>	buttermilk
<i>leche nevada</i>	ice cream

SPANISH
lépero
linches
lobo
lona
lonas

ENGLISH
 tricky; low brow (slang)
 saddle bags
 mixed blood
 blue denim
 cover-alls

machuteno
machete
machote
manejador
manta
maque
marquesote
meca
mecate
menudo
metate
mezcal
mezquite
milpa
mío
mitote
mocho
mole
molote
mote

M
 thief
 large Mexican knife
 boundary mark
 manager
 kind of coarse cloth
 lacquer
 caramel candy
 savage Indian
 piece of string or rope
 a kind of food (dish of food)
 curved stone for grinding corn
 a strong alcoholic drink
 a kind of tree
 a corn field
 corn (colloquial)
 gossip; a riot
 a hypocrite
 a kind of sauce
 knot of hair
 boiled corn

nada más
nana
nareta
nohecita

N
 only
 nurse; "mamma"
 nose
 dusk

ocote
orchata

O
 small pine knot torch
 a Mexican drink

panucho
papalote

P
 a kind of pie
 kite; windmill

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>pato</i>	teakettle
<i>pelado</i>	low class person
<i>se peló</i> (slang)	he left
<i>pelón</i>	hair shave; a hairless dog
<i>pelona</i>	bobbed haired
<i>pendejo</i>	brainless fool <i>or</i> an ignorant person
<i>perro chato</i>	bull dog
<i>un peso</i>	dollar
<i>petaca</i>	trunk made of leather
<i>petaquilla</i>	small trunk (clothes container)
<i>petate</i>	mat used as a bed
<i>pilón</i>	small gift of candy after buying something
<i>piloncillo</i>	candy made usually of brown maple sugar
<i>se pintó</i> (slang)	he left
<i>pisto</i>	drunk
<i>platicón</i>	conversation
<i>pompa</i> (bomba)	water pump

quate (*cuate*)
¿qué húbole?
quelites

Q

"chum"
 "How goes it?"
 greens (such as spinach)

ranchero
rancho
reata
receso
reliz
retranca
rurales

R

rancher
 ranch *or* farm
 any rope
 recess
 landslide
 brake
 native police

sacate (*zacate*)
sarape
soguilla

S

grass; hay
 rug; blanket
 necklace; beads

T

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>taco</i>	a pie made from a tortilla, meat, cheese
<i>tamale</i>	a food usually wrapped in corn husks
<i>tapadera</i>	leather covering
<i>tápalo</i>	shawl for women
<i>taquito</i>	small "taco"
<i>tata</i> (coll.)	"dad," "daddy"
<i>tecolote</i>	owl
<i>tequila</i>	strong alcoholic drink
<i>tetero</i>	baby's milk bottle
<i>torreja</i>	pancake
<i>tortilla</i>	very thin pancake; kind of bread
<i>tracalero</i>	very clever
<i>tres piedras</i>	unusually good

V

<i>valorizar</i>	to set a price
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Z

<i>zacate</i> (<i>sacate</i>)	grass; hay
<i>zancarrón</i>	Achilles tendon
<i>zopilote</i> (<i>sopilote</i>)	buzzard

PART VI

HISPANICIZED ENGLISH WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

(A Glossary of English Terms in New Mexican Spanish)

The facts that Mr. Bentley has presented in his book *A Dictionary of Spanish Terms in English*¹ show that English has borrowed much from Spanish in the Southwest. The group of words which follows demonstrates that Spanish has also taken much from English. This is especially true in the case of verbs.

Some of the expressions which are given here are especially interesting because they are literal translations into Spanish of numerous English phrases and idioms, which are used as Spanish expressions.

In collecting this list the purpose has not been to include sporadic Anglicisms, but those which are actually heard in the Spanish dialect of New Mexico. As was anticipated before compiling this glossary, a large number of these words pertain to machines and other new devices for which a terminology did not exist in earlier times.* Such a speech mixture is exceedingly interesting, though at times rather confusing, and even harmful to both English and Spanish.

1. Bentley, H. W., *A Dictionary of Spanish Terms in English*, New York, 1932.

2. This list of Anglicisms does not imply that all people who speak Spanish in New Mexico use such expressions in their speech.

SPANISH	A	ENGLISH
<i>abordar</i>		to board for meals
<i>aceptar</i> (English influence or Archaism?)		to accept
<i>airopuerto</i>		airport
<i>agente seco</i>		dry agent
<i>ahuáchelo, huáchelo</i>		watch out for it, him
<i>ais crim¹</i>		ice cream
<i>alarme</i> (due to English influence?)		alarm
<i>anti-noque</i>		anti-knock
<i>asembli</i>		assembly
<i>asesamiento</i>		assessment
<i>¡auchí!</i>		ouch!
<i>autobiografical</i> (suffex due to English influence)		autobiographical
<i>autobote</i>		auto-boat

	B
<i>babús</i>	caboose
<i>báicico</i>	bicycle
<i>balún</i>	balloon
<i>baquear</i>	to go back; back a car
<i>basket-bol</i>	basketball
<i>batear</i>	to bat
<i>batería</i>	battery
<i>bate</i>	bat
<i>bébe</i>	baby
<i>béquenpaura</i>	baking powder
<i>besbol</i>	baseball
<i>bil</i>	bill
<i>bisquite</i>	bisquit
<i>biüre</i>	dresser
<i>blastear</i>	to blast
<i>blofe</i>	bluff
<i>bloque</i>	city block
<i>bogue</i>	buggy, or carriage
<i>boicote</i>	boycott
<i>boila</i>	furnace; boiler
<i>bóilameca</i>	boiler-maker

1. Phonetic spelling is used in Spanish throughout this list.

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>bompa</i>	bumper
<i>bompear</i>	to bump
<i>bonchar</i>	to round up
<i>bonche</i>	bunch
<i>boquiar</i>	to buck
<i>bordar (abordar)</i>	to board (a train)
<i>bos</i>	boss; bus
<i>bosear</i>	to boss
<i>bostear</i>	to break loose
<i>boxear</i>	to box
<i>bóxin</i>	boxing
<i>brándy</i>	brandy
<i>breca</i>	car brake
<i>briche</i>	bridge
<i>broquis</i>	broke
<i>buquipa</i>	bookkeeper
<i>butléguer</i>	bootlegger
<i>caite</i>	C kite
<i>cambasear</i>	to canvass
<i>carpeta</i>	carpet
<i>casa de chingle</i>	shingled house
<i>cauche</i>	couch
<i>céleri</i>	celery
<i>clas</i>	class
<i>claun</i>	clown
<i>clica</i>	clique
<i>cloche</i>	clutch (on automobile)
<i>con de nieve</i>	ice cream cone
<i>controlar</i>	to control
<i>cóquetel</i>	cocktail
<i>corretear</i>	to correct
<i>corte</i>	court; court-house
<i>crampe</i>	cramp
<i>cranque</i>	crank
<i>cranquear</i>	to crank
<i>craque</i>	cracker
<i>crismes</i>	Christmas gifts
<i>cuis</i>	quiz
<i>cuitear</i>	to cease
<i>cuque</i>	cooky
<i>cute</i>	overcoat

CH

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>chainiar</i>	to shine
<i>Chale</i>	Charlie
<i>chante</i>	shanty
<i>chanza</i>	chance
<i>charchar</i>	to charge
<i>chequear</i>	to check
<i>cheres</i>	cherries
<i>cherife, charife</i>	sheriff
<i>chitear</i>	to cheat
<i>cho</i>	show
<i>chocle</i>	chalk
<i>chopc</i>	shop
<i>choquear</i>	to choke (a gasoline motor)
<i>chutear</i>	to shoot

D

<i>daima</i>	dime
<i>dete</i>	date (socially speaking)
<i>deschachar</i>	discharge
<i>destribuidor</i>	distributor (pertaining to an auto-mobile)
<i>devotar</i>	to devote
<i>dich</i>	ditch
<i>dipo</i>	depot
<i>directar</i>	to direct
<i>disapuntar</i>	to disappoint
<i>doche</i>	Dutch
<i>dres</i>	dress
<i>dringue</i>	drink
<i>dropear</i>	to drop
<i>dostear</i>	to dust

E

<i>efectos secos</i>	dry goods
<i>enforzar</i>	to enforce
<i>enforzamiento</i>	enforcement
<i>enrollar</i>	to enroll
<i>escrobear</i>	to scrub
<i>escore</i>	score
<i>escrachar</i>	to scratch
<i>escrapes</i>	scraps

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>escrín</i>	screen
<i>escuela alta</i>	high-school
<i>eslipa</i>	Pullman coach ("sleeper")
<i>eslique</i>	rain coat ("slicker")
<i>esmart</i>	smart
<i>espaique</i>	spike
<i>esparque</i>	spark
<i>espeliar</i>	to spell
<i>espiche</i>	speech
<i>espíniche</i>	spinach
<i>esprés</i>	express
<i>esprincita</i>	little spring
<i>estaile</i>	style
<i>esteque</i>	steak
<i>estopear</i>	to stop
<i>estraique</i>	strike
<i>estrape</i>	strap
<i>excúseme</i>	excuse me
<i>experimentación</i>	experimentation
<i>external</i>	external
F	
<i>facto</i>	fact
<i>faites</i>	fight
<i>fáyaman</i>	fireman
<i>felo</i>	fellow
<i>filmar</i>	to film
<i>filmación</i>	filming
<i>flate</i>	flat
<i>flirtear</i>	to flirt
<i>flonquear</i>	to "flunk" (slang)
<i>fon</i>	fun
<i>fone</i>	funny
<i>Fordito</i>	little Ford car
<i>fornaza</i>	furnace
<i>foques trote</i>	foxtrot
<i>forman</i>	foreman
<i>fronén</i>	front end (of an automobile)
<i>fuliar</i>	to fool
<i>furnes</i>	furnace
<i>futbol</i>	football

G

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>garache</i>	garage
<i>gasquete</i>	gasket
<i>gasolín, gaselín</i>	gasoline
<i>globo</i>	electric light globe
<i>granar las válvulas</i>	to grind the valves
<i>greda</i>	grader
<i>greve</i>	gravy
<i>grável</i>	gravel
<i>grinbaque</i>	slang for dollar bill ("greenback")
<i>grin</i>	green (golf term)
<i>gripe</i>	grippe (bad cold)
<i>grocerías</i>	groceries
<i>gudespor</i>	good sport

H

<i>hiules</i>	jewels of a watch
<i>huiqué</i>	week-end

I

<i>impresivo</i>	impressive
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J

<i>jacque</i>	hack; spring board wagon
<i>jaira</i>	harrow (?) ¹
<i>jaihue</i>	highway
<i>jaló</i>	hello
<i>¿jamochi?</i>	how much?
<i>jaqueque</i>	hot cake
<i>Jolstin</i>	referring to a Holstein cow
<i>jon rón</i>	home run
<i>jony</i>	honey
<i>juila</i>	bicycle ("wheel")
<i>juipe</i>	whip
<i>juipen</i>	whipping
<i>juisque</i>	whiskey
<i>junta en masa</i>	mass meeting
<i>¡jurá!</i>	hurrah!

1. See Alvarez y Gamboa, *Méjico Peregrino*, p. 85.

L

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>laya</i>	liar
<i>líder</i>	leader
<i>liquear</i>	to leak (as a valve)
<i>liquiar</i>	to lick
<i>Listerina</i>	Listerine
<i>lofiar</i>	to loaf; hang around
<i>lonchar</i>	to lunch
<i>lonche</i>	lunch
<i>lonchería</i>	lunch room
<i>londre</i>	laundry
<i>loque</i>	luck
<i>lote</i>	city lot

M

<i>magazina</i>	magazine
<i>mope</i>	mop
<i>mopear</i>	to mop
<i>marqueta</i>	(meat) market
<i>marsel</i>	Marcelle wave
<i>millaje</i>	milage
<i>mitin</i> (accepted by the Spanish Academy)	meeting
<i>mistear</i>	to miss
<i>míter</i>	meter
<i>modernística</i>	modernistic
<i>mompes</i>	mumps
<i>monque rinche</i>	monkey wrench
<i>moquiar</i>	to mock
<i>motocicle</i>	motorcycle

N

<i>nicle</i>	nickel
<i>nitear</i>	to knit
<i>noque</i>	a gas knock in an engine
<i>noquear</i>	to knock

O

<i>olrede</i>	already
<i>ótemil</i>	oatmeal
<i>ovarajoles</i>	overalls

SPANISH	P	ENGLISH
<i>panqueque</i>	pancake	
<i>papel</i>	newspaper	
<i>pare</i>	party	
<i>parna</i>	partner	
<i>parquear</i>	to park (an automobile)	
<i>payamas</i>	pajamas	
<i>pene</i>	penny	
<i>pichear</i>	to pitch ball	
<i>pícher</i>	picture	
<i>pícol</i>	pickle	
<i>piquinique</i>	picnic	
<i>planta de huevo</i>	egg plant	
<i>plis</i>	please	
<i>ploga</i>	plug	
<i>poca</i>	poker	
<i>pólisa</i>	policy	
<i>polís</i>	police	
<i>political</i>	political	
<i>ponchado, ponche</i>	punctured (tire)	
<i>ponchar</i>	to puncture	
<i>pope</i>	pup	
<i>porchi</i>	porch	
<i>porque</i>	pork	
<i>potes</i>	pots	
<i>prueba de lumbre</i>	fire proof	
<i>pul</i>	pool hall	
<i>puliar</i>	to pull	
<i>quecha</i>	Q	catcher
<i>quechar</i>		to catch
<i>queque</i>		cake
<i>quequera</i>		cake pan
<i>quimona</i>		kimono
<i>quique</i>		kick
<i>quiquear</i>		to kick
<i>quiute</i>		cute
<i>raide</i>	R	ride
<i>rapiar</i>		to wrap

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>raun</i>	round
<i>raundamente</i>	roundly
<i>rayón</i>	rayon
<i>reajustar</i>	to readjust
<i>realístico</i>	realistic
<i>realizar</i>	to realize (<i>i. e.</i> to understand)
<i>rede</i>	ready
<i>reportar</i>	to report
<i>reque</i>	rake; wreck
<i>respecto</i> (English influence or Archaism?)	respect
<i>restar</i>	to rest
<i>risés</i>	recess
<i>roast de puerco</i>	roast pork
<i>roles</i>	rolls (bread)
<i>rúlar, rule</i>	ruler
<i>rulear</i>	to rule
 S	
<i>saibor</i>	sideboard
<i>saihuaque</i>	sidewalk
<i>sanhuichi</i>	sandwich
<i>Santa Clós</i>	Santa Claus
<i>scarfe</i>	shawl; scarf
<i>serioso</i>	serious
<i>sete</i>	set
<i>shift</i>	gear shift
<i>sinque</i>	sink
<i>sisers</i>	scissors
<i>sómil</i>	sawmill
<i>subjecto</i> (English influence or Archaism?)	subject
<i>suera</i>	sweater
<i>suichar</i>	to switch
<i>suit</i>	sweet
<i>suitejarte</i>	sweetheart
<i>supervisar</i>	to supervise
<i>sute</i>	suit
 T	
<i>tabla de tiempo</i>	time table
<i>taipiar</i>	to type

SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>tanque</i>	water tank
<i>taya</i>	automobile tire; railroad tie
<i>teléfono</i> (for <i>teléfono</i>)	telephone
<i>testear</i>	to test
<i>tile</i>	tile
<i>tíquete</i>	ticket
<i>tochdaun</i>	touchdown
<i>Todo Americano</i>	All American
<i>torche</i>	torch
<i>torque</i>	turkey
<i>trampe</i>	tramp
<i>trampear</i>	to tramp
<i>traque</i>	track (railroad)
<i>traquear</i>	to track
<i>treila</i>	trailer
<i>trenistas</i>	trainmen
<i>triques</i>	tricks (?) ¹
<i>trite</i>	treat
<i>tritear</i>	to treat
<i>troca</i>	truck
<i>trompiar</i>	to trump
<i>troquear</i>	to haul by truck
<i>tubo</i>	tire or inner tube
<i>tumoro</i>	tomorrow
<i>tustepe</i>	two step (dance)

V

<i>valva</i>	valve (of a motor)
<i>vaselina</i>	vaseline
<i>vitrola</i>	phonograph
<i>vodvil, vodril</i>	vaudeville
<i>volcanizar</i>	to vulcanize

Y

<i>yaque</i>	jack (pertaining to lever to lift weights)
<i>yaquear</i>	to "jack up" a car
<i>yarda</i>	backyard; yard

1. May derive from *trique* (Spanish for *sharp noise*). See Alvarez y Gamboa, *Méjico Peregrino*, p. 85.

SPANISH

yele
yerse
yómpen
yuniõns

ENGLISH

jelly
referring to a Jersey cow
jumper (garment)
union suit (underwear)

Z

ziper

zipper

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SECTION II

Some Semantic and Philological Facts of
the Spanish Spoken in Chilili,
New Mexico

By GEORGE E. MCSPADDEN, B.A.

Written Under the Direction of
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PREFACE

The publication of Professor Espinosa's work¹ some years ago brought the Spanish dialect of New Mexico to the attention of Romance philologists throughout the world. However, there is needed as a complement to his *Studies in New Mexican Spanish*, which are in the field of grammar, a dictionary of New Mexican Spanish, which will embrace much valuable linguistic material, especially in semantics, yet to be gathered in this region. Such a dictionary must be made by careful research in the vocabularies of many of the Spanish-speaking settlements of this state. Doubtless that task will extend over a period of several years. When studies have been made in a large number of communities, work in linguistic geography will be in order, and the data for a dictionary will be at hand.

During the past few months while in Chilili,² New Mexico, I have employed part of my free time in recording Spanish forms and usages which differ from the Castilian standard. The outcome of that effort is offered in this bulletin in the desire to show in a small way the possibilities of the field that lies within easy reach and only awaits exploration. This work should illustrate a practical method of assembling material for a dictionary.

There are two facts which should be stated concerning this study. First, it is in no sense a comparative study in dialectology, for Spanish dialect dictionaries were not available at the time of writing. Secondly, it does not infer that those who employ the usages herein recorded are not conscious of many differences between their daily conversation and literary Spanish. Furthermore, that differences exist does not cast reproach upon New Mexican Spanish,

1. Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Studies in New Mexican Spanish*, first completely published in the *Revue de Dialectologie Romane* (out of print), 1909-1914.

The first volume of a new Spanish edition of these studies has appeared in Buenos Aires: *Estudios sobre el español de Nuevo México*, 1930.

2. Chilili is accented on the ultima.

for language always suffers change. Moreover it should be remembered that the principal sources both of Peninsular Spanish and New Mexican Spanish is Castilian of the sixteenth century; and that, although the two linguistic currents have developed separately, they are remarkably alike.³ In fact, an analysis of dialect in any part of the Spanish world would doubtless yield a set of variations from the literary standard which would be comparable in numerous particulars to those contained in this monograph.

I have indicated with an asterisk those forms and usages which I know are common throughout New Mexico. The use of the dagger designates those which are general in the Lower Rio Grande Valley; that is, in the region which centers about Albuquerque. There has not been opportunity for more extensive comparison of this material with similar phenomena in other parts of New Mexico. Very probably most of it will be found to be present in nearly every part of the state, and will therefore have permanent value for comparative study with other Spanish dialects. Those few words which appear to be localisms bear no distinguishing mark and represent a certain type of data which will be encountered in this kind of investigation. Unless such words are found elsewhere, they will have no ultimate worth.

The sentences and phrases given throughout this bulletin for illustrative purposes have been taken directly from conversation, and therefore show the exact context in which the various words and phrases occur.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance Mr. Dionisio Costales of the Albuquerque High School has given by suggestions concerning difficult words. Professor Espinosa kindly read part of the manuscript and gave important criteria for material that should enter into a dictionary of New Mexicanisms. Particular thanks are due my teachers, Professors F. M. Kercheville and Lynn B. Mitchell, of the

3. Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Estudios sobre el español de Nuevo Méjico*, Buenos Aires, 1930, p. 48, 49, §6.

University, without whose encouragement and help this piece of research would not have been undertaken. Both of these friends have especially favored me by reading the manuscript and by making valuable suggestions concerning it.

GEORGE E. MCSPADDEN.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS APPEARING IN THIS BULLETIN

a.	-----	adjective
adv.	-----	adverb
Cast.	-----	Castilian
cf.	-----	compare
Ch.	-----	Chilili, New Mexico
interj.	-----	interjection
n. f.	-----	noun, feminine
n. m.	-----	noun, masculine
p.	-----	page
pl.	-----	plural
p. p.	-----	past participle
v. i.	-----	verb intransitive
v. r.	-----	verb reflexive
v. t.	-----	verb transitive

*-----The asterisk is used to indicate a phenomenon that is general throughout New Mexico.

†-----The dagger designates those forms and usages which are common throughout the Lower Rio Grande Valley; that is, in the region which centers about Albuquerque.

<-----Derived from.

>-----Whence is derived.

Some Semantic and Philological Facts of the Spanish Spoken in Chilili, New Mexico

PART I

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Chilili is located on the eastern slopes of the Manzano Mountains, approximately forty miles southeast of Albuquerque by the present road. Although it borders the comparatively dry Estancia Valley, its high altitude has long made it a desirable place for rather difficult, but dependable farming.

It was first occupied by Pueblo Indians, who abandoned it as their home about 1670.¹ In 1841 the Governor of New Mexico (then the remote and somewhat independent agent of Mexico) gave to several Spanish-American householders of the Territory the tract of land known as the Chilili Grant.² At about that same time these men with their families came to Old Chilili (la Plaza Vieja), which is three miles east of the present town. When the water failed, the latter location was agreed upon for settlement because a dependable supply of water was found there. To protect themselves in this new home, they were forced to contend against nomadic Indians of the mountains for several years.

During this early period there was as little traveling as possible to Albuquerque and other inhabited regions in the Rio Grande Valley. Of course, it was necessary to get supplies and to have the children baptized. (The community

1. Bandeller, A. F., *Final Report*, Cambridge, 1892, Part II, p. 256.

2. See "Report of Special Master" in transcript of record of case of Gallegos et al. vs. Huning et al., filed in Territorial Supreme Court under number 571 (number 1809 in the Territorial District Court of Bernalillo County, New Mexico), p. 194.

then had no mission.) The number of trips, however, was kept at a minimum; for to make them on horseback or by oxcarts was exceedingly difficult. These journeys had to be made by way of almost impassable roads which wound over steep hills and in rock-lined gorges.

Even thirty-three years ago trips were scarcely more easily made. At that time my grandfather, who was engaged in the transfer business, was asked to furnish an estimate for hauling two wagon loads of dynamite from Albuquerque for the building of the railroad in the Estancia Valley. Before making the trip he was unable to give this estimate because travel over the route, which passed through Chilili, was so difficult and uncertain. On account of very poor roads, travel has not been frequent on the part of most of the residents even in very recent years. However, a highway is now being built which will lead into this mountain settlement.

Chilili has not only been isolated from other parts of New Mexico by poor transportation facilities, but it has also witnessed the arrival of practically no new settlers since the first few years of its development. The latter of these facts was affirmed about forty-five years ago by one inhabitant who testified in the lawsuit of Gallegos vs. Huning³ as follows: "I don't know of anyone that has come in there [Chilili] from the outside." Living residents of the Grant confirm his opinion for a more recent period. Moreover, the correctness of his declaration is attested to by old documents pertaining to Chilili in which the names of the great majority of the present heads of families and of their ancestors appear. That there has been practically no migration into the community is thus well established.

To summarize, then, we may list the following facts which would be expected to influence the language of the settlement here under discussion:

3. See testimony of witnesses in the case of Gallegos vs. Huning, *Op. cit.*, p. 301.

1. Spanish-Americans of New Mexico occupied the region about one hundred years ago. New Mexican Spanish of that period is therefore the basis of the speech today.
2. The settlement was isolated from the rest of New Mexico by poor transportation facilities. Rustic tendencies of dialect, for that reason, had ample opportunity to develop, for there was no frequent contact with larger centers of population.
3. There has been almost no migration into Chilili to influence or change existing trends of speech.

The foregoing list of facts shows that the Spanish language in this community has been left free to develop in a natural way. However, when one considers that almost all of the phenomena contained in the following pages are found not only in Chilili, but also in areas from which it has been isolated (such as Albuquerque), he is impressed with the very slow rate of change of Spanish in New Mexico. Yet, doubtless this is the nature of the Spanish language throughout America. As Professor Espinosa said in an address at the University on June 5 of this year: "In Spanish America linguistic change has been very slow." This explanation accounts for the remarkable uniformity of the language in New Mexico in spite of the isolation which many settlements have experienced.

PART II

SEMANTICS

There are many interesting semantic changes in Ch.⁴ Numerous cases are found in which the meaning is made more specific and some in which it is made more general.

For convenience those meanings which lexicographers of Spanish record without notation concerning geographical location are here indicated by the abbreviation *Cast.* (Castilian). The use of this sign, however, does not mean that a given signification belongs especially to, or has originated in the narrow confines of Castile, but rather that it appears to have wide acceptance in the Spanish-speaking world, and is in this latter sense "Castilian." In each case the first meaning given of the particular word under consideration is that which is used in Ch.

Aprobar† (v. t.), TO TASTE. (In *Cast.* the simple verb *probar* means TO TASTE; *aprobar*, TO APPROVE.) This change in signification of *aprobar* in Ch. is due to the fact that it was confused with *probar*. The former has now entirely supplanted the latter in its meaning TO TASTE. *Aprobar*, however, has not been confused with, nor has it supplanted *probar* in the signification TO PROVE.

Examples: *Quiere aprobarla.* (He wants to taste it.)
¿Quieren Uds. aprobar el jamón? (Would you like to taste the salt pork?) The meaning of *jamón* in Ch. is commented upon among the succeeding words.

Aprontarse† (v. r.), TO APPEAR. (*Cast.*: v. t., TO PREPARE QUICKLY.)

Example: *Ese hombre, se le aprontó el malino (maligno).*
(The Evil One appeared to that man.)

Artista† (n. m.), MAGICIAN. (*Cast.*: ARTIST; CRAFTSMAN.) This is another case of a restricted meaning. In Ch. *artista* does not merely designate ONE SKILLED IN AN ART (whence, ARTIST), but ONE SKILLED IN THE SPECIFIC ART OF MAGIC (whence, MAGICIAN).

4. From this point onward, the abbreviation *Ch.* is used for *Chūli*.

Examples: *Los artistas comen lumbre.* (Magicians eat fire.) *El artista que estaba allí hizo café de tierra.* (The magician that was there made coffee out of soil.)

Arrastrar† (v. t.), TO CAUSE TO EXCEL. (Primary meaning: TO DRAG.) When this verb signifies TO CAUSE TO EXCEL in Ch., it is used impersonally. Originally it must have had a subject such as LUCK, ABILITY, TALENT or POWER. To show the probable development of the meaning of this idiom, some of the following sentences are accompanied by more than one translation, and in the first case the material in brackets has been added to the Spanish example.

Examples: *A Amadeo [su poder] le arrastra ¿no?* (Amadeo's power draws him forward, doesn't it? Or: Amadeo's power causes him to excel, doesn't it?) *¿Cómo le arrastra a Ud. tanto?* (How does it [your ability, perhaps] cause you to be so skillful? Or: How do you do it so very well?) *Me arrastra.* (I excel.) *A ti te arrastra para escribir.* (You certainly write well.)

*Arrear** (pronounced *arriar* in Ch.) (v. r.). This verb, which is formed on the interjection *¡arre!* (GEE, GET UP!) and commonly means TO DRIVE (beasts of burden) in Cast., had doubtless lost much of the color of its signification by the time the automobile became known in New Mexico. Consequently, the word was readily applied to the driving of motor vehicles.

Example: *¿Cómo se llama ese hombre que vino arreando ese carro bonito?* (What is that man's name that was driving that pretty car [automobile]?)

Arrollarse† (v. r.). Ordinarily this verb is used transitively in Spanish with the meanings TO FOLD and TO WRAP. Employed reflexively in Ch., its signification is: TO GO TO BED, TO RETIRE (literally: TO WRAP ONE'S SELF UP).

Examples: *Me voy a arrollar.* (I am going to bed.) *¿Qué se va Ud. a arrollar?* (Are you going to retire?)

Aserpiente (n. f.), CROCODILE, ALLIGATOR. (Cast.: *serpiente*, SERPENT.) Salvá comments that in the common usage of the word a serpent of great size and ferocity is understood.⁵ This idea helps to account for the change in meaning in New Mexico. In Ch. various superstitions connect the word with snakes, as is the

5. Salvá, Vicente, *Nuevo diccionario de la lengua castellana*, Paris, 1894. See *serpiente*.

case in the accompanying example; but the mental picture in the mind of the speaker is, nevertheless, that of a crocodile or alligator.

Example: *Las víboras, cuando tienen cien años, se vuelven aserpientes.* (When snakes are one hundred years old, they become alligators.)

Atacar† (v. r.), TO DRINK. (Cast.: v. t., TO RAM.) This usage evolved as a metaphor. It was probably suggested by hurried drinking.

Example: *Me atacué un vaso de agua.* (I drank a glass of water.)

*Atajo** (n. m.), GROUP; FLOCK, HERD. It seems that the Cast. meaning which is most similar to those that precede is the one Zerolo⁶ gives: "HEAP, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SOMETHING." In Ch. the word is used of things, animals and persons.

Examples: *Un atajo de libros.* (A group of books.) *Un atajo de venados.* (A herd of deer.) *Un atajo de ovejas.* (A flock of sheep.) *Un atajo de muchachos.* (A group of boys.)

Bandeja† (n. f.), DISHPAN. (Cast.: TRAY.)

Batidero (n. m.), MUD. (Cast.: CONTINUOUS STRIKING OR BEATING; CRAGGY GROUND.) In Albuquerque this word means MUD PUDDLE.

Example: *Cuando hay nieve, hay mucho batidero aquí.* (When there is snow, there is much mud here.)

Bolillo† (n. m.), ROLLING-PIN. (Cast.: BOBBIN; pl. PASTE-NUTS.)

*Caer** (v. i.), TO PLEASE, TO DELIGHT. (Primary meaning: TO FALL.) My friend, Professor Mitchell, points out a related meaning in Latin of this verb (CADERE), which is seen in the following classical idiom: Lucretius 1, 448: SUB SENSUS CADERE NOSTROS (to be perceived by the senses). Perhaps the present signification TO PLEASE in Ch. proceeds from the foregoing Latin expression. If this is true, the meaning of the expression did not remain merely TO BE PERCEIVED BY THE SENSES, but the connotation of pleasure was added. In other words, its signification became: TO BE PLEASURABLY PERCEIVED BY THE SENSES. There is another possibility concerning the origin of this usage: namely, that it was developed from an archaic meaning TO FIT, which is still present in a figurative sense in Ch. (See the last of the examples which follow.)

6. Zerolo, Elías, *Diccionario enciclopédico de la lengua castellana*, 2 vols., Paris, 1895-1898 (?).

Examples: *Esa muchacha me cai (cae) a mí.* (I like that girl.) *Este caballo me cai a mí.* (I like this horse.) *Toquen esa pieza porque me cai a mí.* (Play that piece, for it delights me.) *¿Acuál (cuál) de esas canciones te cai a ti?* (Which one of those songs strikes your fancy?) The last two of these examples, which pertain to pleasure received through the ear, have a close parallel in Cicero: Orator 20, 67: *CADERE SUB AURIUM MENSURAM* (literally, to fall within the measure of the ears.) With all of the foregoing Spanish sentences it is interesting to compare such colloquial English expressions as: *THAT STRIKES ME JUST RIGHT* and *HOW DOES THAT STRIKE YOU?* *Te cayó.* *¿Por qué respondites?* ("It fit you. Why did you answer back?") The last example was addressed to one who was protesting against a personal remark that had been made by a third party.

Caracol† (n. m.), CURL; RINGLET. (Cast.: SNAIL; whence STAIRCASE.) Because of the resemblance in form between a snail and a curl, *caracol* was metaphorically applied to the latter. The usage is no longer felt to be a metaphor.

*Cimbra** (n. f.), BED SPRING. (Cast.: CENTERING [OF AN ARCH, ETC.] .) This signification is related to the well known meanings *TO SWAY* and *TO BEND* of the verb *cimbrar*. *Cimbra* is literally, then, *THAT WHICH SWAYS OR BENDS*; consequently, *A BED SPRING*.

Contener† (v. t.), *TO MEAN, TO SIGNIFY.* (Primary meaning: *TO CONTAIN.*) *Contenido* (n. m.), *MEANING, SIGNIFICATION.* (Primary meaning: *CONTENT.*)

Examples: *Yo no sé que contendrá esa palabra.* (I do not know what that word can mean.) *Espérate y yo te diré el contenido de esa palabra.* (Wait, and I shall tell you the signification of that word.)

Correr. (See *ir* in this section.)

Coyote† (n. m.), HALF-BREED. (American Spanish: *NATIVE, DOMESTIC; COYOTE.*) (This word has *coyota* as a distinct form for the feminine in Ch.!) As *coyote* is used of a half-breed, *lobo*† (n. m.) (Cast.: *WOLF*) is employed to designate an individual who has a quarter-blood relationship with an alien race.

Example: *Ese hombre es un coyote de americano. Sus hijos son lobos.* (That man is half American [Anglo-Saxon]. His children are quarter-breeds.)

Crimen† (n. m.), FALSE ACCUSATION. (Not CRIME as in Cast.)
 CRIMEN in Latin means A CHARGE, and in all periods of Latin
 it often means A FALSE CHARGE or SLANDER.

Example: *Ese hombre va a sufrir inocentemente. Es un crimen reclarado* (cf. *aclarado*.) (That man is going to suffer innocently. It is an absolutely false accusation.)

Cuanto. *No más en cuanto*,† which means JUST RIGHT, or EXACTLY is commonly heard in Ch. (Cf. the phrase *al puro pelo* under *pelo* in this section.)

Example: *No más en cuanto le quedó*. (It fit him exactly.) (See *quedar* below concerning the signification it has here.)

Cuate† (n. m.), MATE, "CHUM," "PAL." (Mexico: TWIN.)

Examples: *No le hagas mal a mi cuate*. (Don't hurt my pal.) *Oiga, cuate, vamos conmigo para Albuquerque*. (Say, Pal, go with me to Albuquerque.) Note, incidentally, in the second of the foregoing sentences that the first person plural form is used for the second person singular. (Cf. *¿Cómo estamos?* How are you?)

Chancla† (n. f.), LOW SHOE, OXFORD SHOE. (For the meaning of this word Spanish dictionaries give: OLD SHOE WITH WORN DOWN HEEL.)

Example: *Esas chanclas son nuevas*. (Those Oxfords are new.)

Chopo (n. m.), OVERSHOE. (Cast.: BLACK POPLAR TREE; MUSKET, GUN.)

Chorro† (n. m.), FILE, LINE. (Cast.: JET, SPURT, STREAM.)

Example: *Esos animales van hechos chorro*. (Those animals are going in single file.) (See also the form *enchorrado* in PART III under *New Words Which Differ from Literary Spanish in Various Ways*.)

Chupar† (v. t.), TO SMOKE. (Cast.: TO SUCK, DRAW, SIP.)

Example: *Estos muchachos todo el tiempo quieren chupar*. (These boys are always wanting to smoke.)

Edición (n. f.), TRANSLATION. (Cast.: EDITION.)

Example: *En las direcciones de algunas medicinas viene la edición inglés y luego la edición española*. (On the directions of some medicines the English translation is given [first], then the Spanish.)

Embolart† (v. t.), TO INTOXICATE; (v. r.), TO BECOME DRUNK. (The Cast. signification, which is TO SHINE [SHOES] is also found.)

Examples: *Siempre anda embolado.* (He is always drunk. *More literally*: "He is always shined up." *Se emboló anoche.* ("He got drunk last night.")

Esterot† (n. m.), LAKE. (Cast.: INLET, ESTUARY.)

*Fatal** (a.), WEAK, FRAGILE. (Not FATAL as in Cast.) This word in Latin (FATALIS) meant DOOMED (BY FATE). Those persons and things which the ancients considered to be doomed by Fate were, of course, in many cases the weak ones; hence, the meanings WEAK, FRAGILE in Ch.

Examples: *Ese hombre está muy fatal.* (That man is very weak.) *El plan de este cajón está muy fatal.* (The bottom of this box is very fragile.) (See *plan* among the following words for its meaning here.)

Feria† (n. f.), CHANGE, BALANCE OF MONEY FROM A PURCHASE. (Cast.: MARKET, FAIR.) In Latin this word, which was plural in form, was used in speaking of holidays. It was the custom to trade on holidays; hence, the Cast. meaning MARKET or FAIR. In Ch. the signification has been made even more specific. In this community it denotes that which is used in trading; hence, CHANGE.

Florón (n. m.), BOUQUET. (Cast.: LARGE FLOWER; FLOWER-WORK.)

Fuerza. In Ch. one frequently hears the phrase *de fuerza*,† which means INDEED or TO BE SURE.

Example:

—*¿Estaba Ud. ahí (allí)?* (Were you there?)

—*De fuerza.* (To be sure.)

Gachupín, Cachupín† (n. m.), ONE WHO HAS A PECULIAR TWANG IN HIS SPEECH; (adv.), IN A TWANGY MANNER. Cejador y Frauca indicates different meanings of *Gachupín* which are used by various writers and in divers places.⁷ Among the meanings he gives, the most relevant for present purposes are: NEWLY RICH WHO BOAST OF NOBLE DESCENT (Jorge Montemayor, *Diana*; Cervantes, *La Entretenida*); NOVICE (Venezuela); SPANIARD WHO COMES TO AMERICA (Mexico). The signification SPANIARD was also found by Professor Hills in New Mexico.⁸ Without doubt

7. Cejador y Frauca, Julio, *La lengua de Cervantes*, Madrid, 1905, vol. 2, p. 208. See the paragraph on *Cachopines de Laredo*.

8. Hills, E. C., "New Mexican Spanish," *Hispanic Studies*, Stanford University, 1929, p. 39.

the Spaniard was chiefly distinguished in the Southwest by his speech. Apparently to the New Mexican he seemed to speak with a peculiar twang. At least, certain unusual habits of speech became common connotations of *Gachupín*. In Ch. the emphasis in meaning has been shifted from the Spaniard to the manner in which he was said to speak. The word is thus no longer applied to a native of Spain in particular, but to anyone whose enunciation is characterized by quick, harsh, ringing sounds. *Gachupín* is ordinarily a noun. Note, however, in the second of the examples which follow that it is also used as an adverb in Ch. (For another example of a noun serving as an adverb see *pantera* among the words which follow.)

Examples: *Es un Gachupín*. (He is one of those who talks with a peculiar twang.) *Habla muy gachupín*. (He speaks in a very twangy manner.)

Goloso, sa† (a.) GREEDY, GLUTTONOUS. (Cast.: HAVING A SWEET TOOTH, FOND OF NICETIES.) This adjective came from Latin GULOSUS (GLUTTONOUS) < GULA (THROAT; whence GLUTTONY.) It will be observed that the signification of the word is the same in Ch. as in Latin. In this case the change in meaning occurred in Cast.

Hallarse(la)† (v. r.), TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO; TO GET INTO THE HABIT OF. (Cast.: *hallarse*, TO BE IN A PLACE, TO BE PLEASED OR CONTENT IN A PLACE, etc.) The pronoun *la*, which always occurs with this idiom in Ch., is used redundantly in place of the neuter pronoun *lo*.

Example: *Ya me la hallé a comerlas*. (I am already accustomed to eating them.) *La* is the redundant antecedent of *a comerlas* here. Cf. *impuesto* among the succeeding words for another way of expressing ACCUSTOMED TO or IN THE HABIT OF in Ch.

Hora hora† (adv.), "RIGHT NOW," JUST NOW, IMMEDIATELY. (Cast.: *hora*, NOW.) Emphatic repetition of the same word (epizeuxis) is common in vernaculars. In Petronius we find: BABAE BABAE; MODO MODO; VERO VERO.⁹ In the Koine of the Gospel of John there occurs: AMEN AMEN (3.11; 6.47, etc.) (English: VERILY, VERILY). Cf. also Cast. *mismo* for the same phenomenon.

Examples: *¡Qué venga hora hora!* (Have him come immediately!)

—*¿Cuándo pasó?* (When did he go by?)

—*Hora hora*. (Just now.)

9. Waters, William E., *Petronius, Cena Trimalchionis*, Boston, 1922, p. xxxix.

Horita† (adv.), JUST A WHILE AGO, "PRETTY SOON," IN A LITTLE WHILE. In Ch. this word thus refers to both the past and future. (Cf. Cast. *ahorita*, which apparently is not used of future time, but of the past and present.)

Examples:

—¿*Cuándo vino de la escuela?* (When did he come from school?)

—*Horita.* (Just a moment ago.)

—¿*Cuándo viene?* (When will he come?)

—*Horita viene.* (He will come in a little while.)

Impuesto† (p. p. and a.), IN THE HABIT OF, ACCUSTOMED TO. (Cast.: IMPOSED, INFORMED. But cf. especially the meaning TO ACQUAINT of *imponer*.) *Mal impuesto*, SPOILED.

Examples: *Ya estamos impuestos a venir.* (We are already in the habit of coming.) *Ya están impuestos a hacerlo.* (Already they are accustomed to do it.) *Ese muchacho está muy mal impuesto.* (That boy is greatly spoiled.) For a synonym of IN THE HABIT OF or ACCUSTOMED TO in Ch. see *hallarse* among the preceding words.

Ir (v. i.). *Curre ve*† (*corre ve*), HURRY (literally: RUN GO.) This idiom also occurs in the pl. of the imperative as *curran vayan*, which is the formal form. (The informal pl. form is not used in Ch., since the formal serves for both.) In this expression both *correr* and *ir* have lost much of the original color of their meanings. Although in some cases *curre ve* may be translated literally, in others it can only be interpreted as a stereotyped command TO HURRY. This phrase exhibits asyndeton, for one would ordinarily expect a connecting particle between *curre* and *ve*. Asyndeton occurs moreover when these words are followed by a third imperative, as the sentences which follow show.

Examples: *Curre ve traime (traeme) leña.* (Hurry bring me some wood. More literally: Run go bring me some wood.) *Curre ve introdúcemelo.* (Hurry introduce him to me.) *Curran vayan traigan agua.* (Hurry bring some water.)

Jamón† (n. m.), SALT PORK. (Cast.: HAM.) In Ch. *jamón salado* and *jamón blanco* are also terms for SALT PORK. *Jamón de almuerzo* means the CENTER SECTION OF A SIDE OF PORK, that portion which is commonly called BACON by the retail trade in American meat markets. Probably *jamón*, the name for a special part of a side of pork in Cast., was applied to the whole in Ch. (If this is true, the first change in meaning took place by the process of

synecdoche.) Next, by combining *jamón* with modifying words, the phrases *jamón blanco*, *jamón salado* and *jamón de almuerzo* were formed to designate particular parts of the whole side. Apparently, because of its common use in the first two preceding phrases, *jamón* itself acquired their meaning: namely, SALT PORK.

Jarro† (n. m.), TIN CAN. (Cast.: PITCHER; JUG; POT.) It seems that in Cast. TIN CAN is *lata* or *lata de bote*.

Examples: *Traime (traeme) un jarro de espaula.*
(Bring me a can of baking powder.) Concerning *espaula* see WORDS OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN in PART III.)

Jerga† (n. f.), RUG.¹⁰ (Cast.: COARSE CLOTH; STRAW BED.)

Llegue, lleguen, llega† (imperatives of *llegar*), "COME AND SEE US," "COME OVER." (Primary meaning: ARRIVE.) These forms of *llegar* are used in Ch. to invite another to one's home. (See *pasearse* later in this part of the bulletin for an expression with a similar meaning.)

Examples: *Llegue Ud. para la casa.* ("Come up to the house.") *Lleguen.* ("Come on over.") The latter expression was employed by one who wished to invite friends, who were passing by at a distance, into her home.

Mamá† (n. f.) and *papá†* (n. m.), MOTHER and FATHER. (Cast.: "MAMA" and "PAPA.") In Ch. these words have the more formal shades of meaning of Cast. *madre* and *padre* (MOTHER and FATHER), and have supplanted the latter pair of words in practice except when one speaks of the Deity and the Virgin Mary.

Examples: *¿Cómo está su mamá de Ud?* (How is your mother?) The preceding question was asked of one man by another who was a mere acquaintance. *¿No tiene Ud. papá?* (Is your father not living?) In each of these questions observe that the formal form of the verb is used with *mamá* and *papá*.

Maroma† (n. f.), GYMNASTIC FEAT. (Cast.: ROPE, CABLE.) *Maromero* meaning ACROBAT—as is explained in the next paragraph—was originally developed from *maroma*. In Ch., however, in the mind of the people, *maroma* itself erroneously serves as a derivative of *maromero*, and hence means THE ACT OF AN ACROBAT or GYMNASTIC FEAT.

Maromero† (n. m.), ACROBAT. (Cast.: TIGHT ROPE WALKER.) The changed meaning in Ch. is due to a shift in emphasis. In this

10. Also see Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 40.

settlement the salient idea is not a special type of performer, THE TIGHT ROPE WALKER, but one skilled in any kind of gymnastics; hence ACROBAT. (Note, incidentally, that this English word ACROBAT—literally, ONE WHO MOVES ALOFT—has undergone a change in signification which corresponds to the phenomenon in Ch.)

Meterse† (v. r.), TO SET (said of heavenly bodies). (Primary meaning: TO BE PUT IN.) The idiom in Cast. is *ponerse*.

Examples: *Se metió el sol.* (The sun set.) *Estaba metido el sol.* (The sun had set.) *Las Marías se van a meter.* (The Pleiades are about to disappear behind the horizon. More literally: The Pleiades are going to set.) Professor Hills records the substantive phrase *metida del sol.*¹¹

Molendero† (n. m.), HORNE TOAD. (Cast.: MILLER, GRINDER.) It is said that the horned toad makes a grinding motion with the jaws when it is touched with a stick or similar object. If this is true, the reason for calling the reptile *molendero* is easily understood.

Molote† (n. m.), COIL OF HAIR. (Cuba: TUMULT, RIOT.) Interestingly, Webster's New International Dictionary gives NOISE, TUMULT, BUSTLE as archaic meanings of COIL in English. This fact suggests that the significations COIL OF HAIR and TUMULT of *molote* in Ch. and Cuba respectively, may be related. In a tumult or riot a mob usually behaves in a milling, coiling fashion. It therefore seems likely that one of the significations developed from the other.

Nana† (n. f.), MAMMA. (Cast.: "GRANDMA"; Mexico: CHILD'S NURSE.)

Paloma† (n. f.), DOVE, MOTH, BUTTERFLY. *Palomilla* (n. f.), MOTH. *Palomita* (n. f.), BUTTERFLY. (In Cast. *paloma* is confined to DOVE; in Ch., as has just been indicated, it may mean DOVE, MOTH or BUTTERFLY. In Cast. *palomilla* is the word for DOVE, MOTH or BUTTERFLY; but in Ch. it is used only with the signification MOTH. *Palomita* may not be used in Cast., as I have not found it in the dictionaries, but it is common in Ch.) The meanings of these words seem to have developed as follows in the two branches of the Spanish language here under consideration: (a) In Cast. the significations of *palomilla* (which, of course, is a diminutive) appear to have been established as a succession of metaphors. This diminutive was probably applied first to the moth because

11. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 42.

this tiny creature resembles the shape of the tail of the dove (cf. English DOVETAIL; also SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY). *Palomilla* was subsequently applied to the butterfly, not because most varieties of this last-mentioned insect markedly resemble the dove's tail, but because they have many characteristics in common with the moth. In other words, the moth was called *palomilla* because of the likeness of its shape to a dove's tail; the butterfly because of its likeness to the moth. (b) In Ch. a need has been felt for terms that distinguish these insects. *Palomilla* is therefore confined in meaning to the moth, and a new diminutive *palomita* is used for the butterfly. *Palomita* is also employed in speaking of any of the smaller insects belonging to the order *Lepidoptera*. Moreover, in Ch. the original form *paloma* has acquired the significations of both of its derivatives. It therefore means either MOTH or BUTTERFLY as well as DOVE.

Palote (n. m.), ROLLING-PIN. (Cast.: DRUMSTICK.)

Pantera† (adv.), WELL DRESSED. (In Cast. this word is a noun meaning PANTHER.) (Cf. *plantarse* among the succeeding words for a meaning similar to WELL DRESSED.)

Example: *Anda muy pantera*. ("He is all dressed up.")

Cf. the English usage of LION in such an expression as:

"He is a lion [i.e. an object of interest and curiosity]."

Papá† (n. m.). (See comment under the term *mamá* among the foregoing words.)

Papalote† (n. m.), WINDMILL, KITE. (Cuba: KITE.)

Párpado† (pronounced *párparo* in Ch.) (n. m.), EYELASH. (Cast.: EYELID.)

*Pasando mañana** (adv. formed with the present participle), THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW; literally, TOMORROW PASSING. (In Cast. this adverbial expression is formed with the past participle: *pasado mañana*; literally, TOMORROW PASSED.) *Pasando mañana* was also found by Professor Hills.¹²

Pasearse† (v. r.), TO MAKE A VISIT. (Primary meaning: TO TAKE A WALK.) (Cf. *llegue* above.)

Examples: *Vaya Ud. a pasearse*. (Come and see us.)

More literally: Go to take a walk [up by our house].)

Venga Ud. a pasearse. (Come and visit [me].)

Pato† (n. m.), TEAKETTLE. (Cast.: DUCK.) This usage developed as a metaphor, which was founded on the analogous shapes of a duck

12. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 43.

and a teakettle. The same extension of meaning has taken place in Canadian French. I have heard CANARD (duck) applied to a teakettle.

Pegar† (v. t.), TO WIN; EXCEL. (Primary meanings: TO GLUE; HIT.)

Example: *¡Ese es pegarle!* ("That is winning!" Also: "That surely is fine!" Somewhat more literally: "That's knocking him out!") The preceding example is used to express approbation of good playing in almost any game.

Pelo. Al puro pelo,† which is frequently heard in Ch., means EXACTLY; literally: TO THE VERY HAIR. (Cf. the English idiom BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.)

Example: *Al puro pelo le cayó.* (It fit him exactly or it became him to a tee.)

Penco† (n. m.), ORPHAN ANIMAL, "DOGIE." (Cast., colloquially: JADE.)

Example: *Ese borreguito es penco.* (That little lamb is an orphan; that is, its dam is dead.)

Percha† (n. f.), CLOTHESLINE. (Cast.: HAT OR CLOTHES RACK.)

Pistón (n. m.), ANY ONE OF THE WIND INSTRUMENTS. (Cast.: PISTON OF A BRASS INSTRUMENT.) At first this word was applied to the pistons of certain musical instruments. (Cf. the French CORNET-À-PISTONS.) Then it was used of the entire instrument (another case of synecdoche). Finally *pistón* was employed in speaking of any wind instrument whether it was operated by means of valves or not.

Plant† (n. m.), BOTTOM. (Cast.: PLAN; DESIGN; FLOOR TIMBER.) Probably this meaning has developed because *plan* has been erroneously identified with *planta*, which means BOTTOM in Ch., as is explained in the comment under this latter word.

Example: *Hay mucha (mucha) arena en el plan de la noria.* (There is much sand in the bottom of the well.)

Planta (n. f.), UNDER SURFACE; BOTTOM. (As in Latin, the meaning in Cast. is SOLE OF THE FOOT.) The signification in Ch. is not only the BOTTOM OF THE FOOT, but the BOTTOM OF ANY OBJECT.

Example: *La planta de ese cajón está muy débil.* (The bottom of that box is very frail.)

Plantarse† (v. r.), TO PUT ON ONE'S BEST CLOTHES; "TO DOLL UP." (Cast. colloquially: TO STAND UPRIGHT.) (Cf. such colloquial English expressions as: "Straighten up your clothes," and "Straighten yourself up.")

Example: *¿Por qué se plantó Ud. tanto?* ("Why did you dress up so?")

Plebe† (n. f.), "KIDS," BOYS AND GIRLS. (In Cast., as in Latin, this word means: COMMON PEOPLE, POPULACE.)

Examples: *Vamos a jugar, plebe.* ("Kids, let's play.")
Estoy lavando la plebe. ("I am washing the kids.") The latter expression was used by a mother who was cleaning the faces of her small children after a meal.

Porfia† (n. f.), ARGUMENT (Cast.: OBSTINACY). *Porfiar†* (v. i.), TO ARGUE (Cast.: TO PERSIST). The meaning of *porfia* in Ch. is no longer merely OBSTINACY, but OBSTINACY IN DISCUSSION; whence ARGUMENT. The signification of *porfiar* in Ch. is not now simply TO PERSIST, but TO PERSIST IN ONE'S OPINION; whence TO ARGUE.

Examples: *Tuvimos una porfia, yo y él.* (He and I had an argument.) *Estabamos porfiando que no era el caballo.* (We were arguing [this question:] that it was not the horse.)

Propio (n. m.). In Ch. *al propio†* is an idiom which means ON PURPOSE. (The word *propio* in Cast. is an adjective which signifies ONE'S OWN, PECULIAR; GENUINE, VERITABLE.) Apparently in Ch. *propio* (from Latin PROPRIUS, PECULIAR) has been confused with *propósito* (from Latin PROPOSITUM < PROPOS, PURPOSE.)

Example: *Lo hizo al propio.* (He did it on purpose.)

Pulmón† (n. m.), UPPER PORTION OF THE BACK. (Cast.: LUNG.)

Quedar† (v. i.), TO FIT, TO BE ADAPTED AS TO SHAPE OR SIZE. (Primary meaning: TO REMAIN.) It is obvious that, if an object is able to remain in a place, it must fit. This connotation TO FIT of *quedar* is often emphasized to such a degree in Ch. that the primary meaning is forgotten.

Examples: *Esos libros no quedan en este cajón.* (Those books will not fit in this box.) *Estos zapatos me quedan bien.* (These shoes fit me well.)

Rosas† (n. f. pl.), POP CORN. (Cast.: ROSES.) Pop corn is called thus in Ch. because, when popped, its shape is similar to that of roses. The word *rosero* (n. m.), POP CORN POPPER also occurs.

*Silleta** (n. f.), CHAIR. (Cast.: SMALL CHAIR.) *Silleta* has become the common word for CHAIR in Ch. *Silla*, which means CHAIR in Cast., is applied only to saddles.

Tata† (n. m.), FATHER. (Also DAD as in other Spanish dialects.) In Ch. this word is hardly regarded as colloquial, but rather as a term of affection. It is often used in speaking of the Deity.

Examples: *Mi tata*. (My father.) *Tata Dios*. (God, our Father.) *Tatita Dios*. (God, our loving Father.)

Tumbaga† (n. f.), FINGER RING. (Cast.: TOMBAC; CHEAP FINGER RING.) *Tumbaga* is used in Ch. for any finger ring. It is no longer limited to a cheap ring.

Tusa† (n. f.), PRAIRIE DOG. (Cast.: FEMALE DOG.)

Ver† (v. t.). *Ver* has lost its forms in the present indicative and subjunctive. In these cases it is supplanted by *mirar*. Discovery of this fact occurred in the following way: In Ch. I was attempting to record the various forms of *ver* by giving to one of the inhabitants of the village sentences like this one: "*El lo vido (vió) ayer.*" (He saw him yesterday.) I would then vary the foregoing words in such a manner that other persons, numbers and tenses of the verb were needed, but I would omit the verb itself. For instance, these phrases were given: "*Hora yo lo . . .*" (Now I . . . him.) "*Hora tu lo . . .*" (Now you . . . him.) My friend would supply the verb. Every time that the context required the present indicative or subjunctive, *mirar* was used. However, further questioning and investigation in both Ch. and Albuquerque revealed that *ver* is occasionally used in the first person plural of the aforementioned parts of the conjugation, and in rare instances in the third person plural.

Zoquete† (n. m.), MUD. (Not CHUMP, DUNCE or BLOCKHEAD as in Cast.)

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

VERB FORMS

Those verb forms in Ch. which vary from literary Spanish conform to the examples Professor Hills gives in his study.¹ Before a copy of his work was available, I recorded paradigms of all of the important irregular verbs and of specimen regular verbs. Comparison of this material with his findings and with those of Professor Espinosa demonstrates once again the correctness of the opinion of both of these scholars that the language is quite uniform in New Mexico.²

POSTFIXING OF *e*

In Ch. *e* is very commonly postfixed to *l*, *n* and *r*. Illustrations are: *farole* (*farol*), *borradore* (*borrador*), *andare* (*andar*), etc., etc. Apparently Professor Hills found the postfixing of *e* quite common where he studied the dialect.³ However, Professor Espinosa says: "My personal observations do not confirm the existence of this phenomenon in New Mexico, except in certain very rare cases which do not merit special consideration."⁴ It is true that this phenomenon does not occur in the speech of the residents of either Albuquerque or Santa Fe. Nevertheless, from evidence in hand, I believe it to be common at the present time

1. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 23-32.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 1; and Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Op. cit.*, p. 43, § 1.

3. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 18.

4. Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Op. cit.*, p. 248, 249, § 199.

in those rural areas of this region that have been isolated from the larger centers of population. It seems to be characteristic of places where rustic habits of speech have had opportunity to develop, and may thus be considered the result of an archaizing tendency.

On the other hand, this final *e* can be explained as a perpetuation of old forms. The following examples may help to substantiate this latter theory:

Nouns from Ch.: *borradore* (*borrador*), *cole* (*col*), *farole* (*farol*), *mantele* (*mantel*), *padere* (*pared*), *sole* (*sol*), *tiguere* (*tigre*), *zoqueta* (cf. *zoquete*). Noun from Hills' study: *vencedore* (*vencedor*). Nouns from Espinosa's study: *maldade* (*maldad*), *botone* (*botón*). Nouns from various parts of the Spanish world: *frijole* (*frijol*), *huéspedede* (*huésped*), *rede* (*red*), *trébede* (*trébed*), *trébole* (*trébol*). All of the foregoing nouns were either of the third declension in Latin or now have the suffixes of that declension. For example, *botón* is of Germanic origin, but its ending is Latin. Is it not possible that the final *e* in each case above is a survival of the third declension accusative ending: *-em* > *e*?

Adverb from Ch.: *ayere* (*ayer*) (Latin: *HERI* and *HERE*). Adverb from Hills' study: *male* (*mal*) (Latin: *MALE*). Does it not seem that *e* at the end of these adverbs is a continuation from Latin?

Pronouns from Ch.: *éle* (*él*) < *elle* (Old Spanish)* (Latin: *ILLE*), *aquéle* (*aqué*) < *aquelli* (Old Spanish).⁶ Probably the *i* of *aquelli* was changed to *e* by analogy with the numerous other forms given here which end in *e*. Pronoun from Espinosa's study: *cuale* (Latin: *QUALIS*, *E*). Is it not reasonable to suppose that these pronouns have remained unchanged since they were used in Latin, except for the differences already noted?

5. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 18.

6. Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Loc. cit.* See the note by Amado Alonso and Angel Rosenblat. These editors point out that "there are cases of *-e* after *d* (and also after *n*, *l*, *r*, *s*) in all Spanish dialects."

7. Hills, E. C., *Op. cit.*, p. 18.

8. Menéndez Pidal, R., *Manual de gramática histórica española*, fifth edition, Madrid, 1929. See the particular word under consideration in the "Etymological Index," p. 301-322. This index gives references to the discussions of the word in the text.

9. Espinosa, Aurelio M., *Op. Cit.*, p. 248, 249, § 199.

Verbs: In Ch. the infinitives of all verbs with the exception of *cái* (*caer*) and *trái* (*traer*) end in *e*. May not the terminations *-are*, *-ere*, *-ire* be preserved from Latin? The infinitives of the third conjugation in Ch. often end in *-iri* instead of in *-ire*. Probably this variation is due to the fact that *e* of the latter form has been attracted by the preceding *i*.

Thus we see that for each of the foregoing examples there seems to be a reason in Latin or Old Spanish for a final *e* (or *i*).

NEW FORMS

There are many new forms of words in Ch. which are easily recognized because they are made on familiar roots. These consist of:

New Nouns Formed by the Addition of Suffixes

It is well known that a special characteristic of the Spanish language is its remarkable ability to develop new terms by the addition of suffixes. In Ch. we find that certain endings are especially common. These with illustrations of their use in words are:

-AL

- Perralt†* (n. m.), PACK OF DOGS. (Cf. *perro*.)
Piedregalt† (n. m.), ROCKY PLACE. (Cf. with the following word.)
Piedral† (n. m.), ROCKY PLACE. (Cf. *piedra*.)
Terregalt† (n. m.), DUSTY PLACE. (Cf. *tierra*.)
Zoquetalt† (n. m.), MUD; MUDDY PLACE. (Cf. *zoquete* in PART II.)

-ADA

- Muchachada†* (n. f.), GROUP OF BOYS AND GIRLS. (Of course, this word occurs in Cast. with a different meaning. It is placed here to show the popularity of the suffix.)
Peluzada† (n. f.), A PLACE OR OBJECT STREWN WITH HAIR. (Cf. *pelo*.)
Perrada† (n. f.), PACK OF DOGS. (Cf. *perro*.)

-AR

- Arbolar* (n. m.), CLUMP OF TREES; ORCHARD. (Cf. *árbol*.)
Capulinar† (n. m.), CHOKECHERRY GROVE. (Cf. *capulín*.) I have been

unable to find this word in any of the dictionaries consulted. It must exist in other Spanish dialects. It is given in one encyclopedia¹⁰ as the name of an estate in Central America.

Chapulinar† (n. m.), PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS. (See *chapulín* which follows under the heading: *New Words Which Differ from Literary Spanish in Various Ways*.)

Puelar (n. m.), ASSORTMENT OR GROUP OF FRYING PANS. (See *puela* in the group of ARCHAISMS which follow.)

Tablar† (n. m.), PILE OR GROUP OF BOARDS. (Cf. *tabla*.)

—ON

Andalón† (n. m.), ONE WHO WALKS VERY FAST OR VERY MUCH; ONE WHO IS RARELY AT HOME. (Cf. *andar*.)

Durmelón† (n. m.), "SLEEPY HEAD," LAZY PERSON. (Cf. *dormir*.)

Troncón† (n. m.), STUMP. (Cf. both *tocón* and *tronco*.)

Here are two interesting cases of different nouns which are made on the same roots, and which have the same meanings. Some of these words have been cited already, but are grouped here to illustrate the large variety of such forms used in Ch.

<i>Perralt</i> †	} pack of dogs	<i>Piedralt</i> †	} rocky place
<i>Perrada</i> †		<i>Piedregalt</i> †	
<i>Perrodera</i>		<i>Piedregerot</i> †	
		<i>Piedrero</i> †	

New Adjectives Formed by the Addition of the Suffix

—UDO

Coludo,† HAVING A LONG TAIL.

Boludo,† ROUNDED, MADE INTO THE SHAPE OF A BALL.

New Words Which Differ from Literary Spanish in Various Ways

Anancharse† (v. r.), TO WIDEN ITSELF. (Cf. *ancho*.)

Asigñalado† (p. p. and a.), MARKED WITH A SIGN. (Cf. *asignar*.)

Bulliciento† (a.), NOISY. (Cast.: *bullicioso*.)

Carrear† (v. t.), TO CART. (Cf. *carretear*.)

Chapulín† (n. m.), GRASSHOPPER. (Cf. *chapurrar*.)

10. *Enciclopedia universal ilustrada europeo-americana*, Espasa-Calpe, Madrid.

- Charola*† (n. f.), ANY CULINARY VESSEL OF RECTANGULAR SHAPE. (Cf. *charolar*.)
- Empeñoso*† (a.), EARNESTLY DESIROUS. (Cf. *empeño*.)
- Encimoso*† (a.), OF OR PERTAINING TO A CHILD WHO HABITUALLY ANNOYS BY CLIMBING ON ONE, OR TO A PERSON WHO INTERFERES IN THE AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER. (Cf. *encima*.)
- Enchorrado*† (p. p.), PLACED IN SINGLE FILE. (Cf. *chorro*.)
- Fregaso*† (n. m.), PUNCH, "SWAT." (Cf. *fregar*.)
- Gorgoriar*† (v. i.), TO BOIL. (Cf. *gorgoritear*.)
- Hojelata** (*hojalata*) (n. f.), SHEET METAL. (This word comes from the phrase *hoja de lata*, SHEET OF TIN; whence SHEET METAL in Ch.)
- Luchisto*† (a.), VERY DESIROUS, ACTIVE IN EARNING MONEY. (Cf. *luchar*.)
- Machucueta*† (n. f.), SUMMERSET. (Cf. *machucar*.)
- Marinencio* (n. m.), SAILOR. (Cf. *marinero*.) (Obviously this word is formed from the Vulgar Latin suffix -NTIUM.)
- Maromear*† (v. i.), TO PERFORM ACROBATIC STUNTS. (Cf. *maroma* in PART II.)
- Palomino*† (a.), CREAM COLOR. (Cf. *palomilla*.)
- Reclarar* (v. t.), TO SPEAK CLEARLY. (Cf. *aclarar*.)
- Remolotazo*† (n. m.), "A FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT," A FIGHT IN WHICH MANY PARTICIPATE. (Cf. *molote* in PART II.)
- Tejaván*† (n. m.), GABLED ROOF; ATTIC. (Cf. *teja*.)
- Teyera*† (n. f.), TEAPOT. (Cf. *tetera*.)

ARCHAISMS

- Lupia*† (n. f.), SHREWD PERSON (often with the connotation of dishonesty). (Cf. Latin LUPA, A SHE-WOLF.)
- Mesmo*† (*mismo*).
- Niervo*† (*nervio*).
- Onde*† (*donde*.)
- Puela*† (n. f.), FRYING PAN. (I do not know that this form occurs in records of Old Spanish; but doubtless it is an archaism, since in French the form POÊLE is used.)

ANGLICISMS

The following Anglicisms are very common in Ch., and are used by those who have no knowledge of their English equivalent:

- Bonche*† (n. m.), "BUNCH," GROUP, HERD.

Brel† (n. m.), BREAD. (Is this an Anglicism, or is it a word of Indian origin?)

Cute† (n. m.), LONG COAT.

Jam (n. m.), HAM.

Lister (n. m.), LISTER.

Lonche† (n. m.), LUNCH; MEAL.

Painte (n. m.), PINT.

Ponsoñoso† (a.), POISONOUS.

Ráfite† (n. m.), RAFTER.

Torque† (n. m.), TURKEY.

WORDS OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

The origin of a number of words in Ch. is not clear. Among them are:

Agüelo† (n. m.), BUGBEAR, PHANTASM. (Can this be merely a changed form of *abuelo*?)

Ameado† (a.), DULL (said of the edge of a knife, etc.)

Boronía† (n. f.), WHIPPING TOP. (Is this word related to *alboronía*?)

Cusco† (a.), GREEDY, GLUTTONOUS.

Chamaco† (n. m.), "BRAT," BABY, YOUNG CHILD. (This term is found in Mexico.)

Chongo† (n. m.), BRAID. (Borrowed from Pueblo Indians?)

Dioquis† (adv.), GRATIS, FOR NOTHING. (This word also occurs in Mexico.)

Dobasana, debasana† (n. f.), JUG.

Emponjado† (a.), PUFFED, INFLATED, BLOATED (said of cattle).

Espauda† (n. f.), BAKING POWDER.

Espelma† (n. f.), PARAFFIN.

Güevón, huevón† (n. m.), SLUGGARD, DRONE.

Jola† (n. f.), CENT.

*Juerte** (n. m.), SHED.

Pucha† (interj.), This word is an exclamation in Ch. which ranges in meaning all the way from admiration to disgust. Some of the ways in which it may be translated are: "O ISN'T THAT NICE!" "HOW SURPRISING!" "I DON'T BELIEVE IT!" "BAH!"

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